The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,642 New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, MARCH 24, 1886.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessels.	Tons	H. P.	Captains.	FRIDAY 1886.
L SURAT	3142	550	R. G. Murray	26th March
M AUSTRALIA	3964	600	E. Ashdown	2nd April.
L PESHAWUR	3900	600	L. H. Moule	9th "
— ARSAM	3038	600	W. J. Nautes	16th "
L CLYDE	4124	800	E. M. Edmond	23rd "
M MIRZAPORE	3867	600	R. Harvey	30th "
L HYDASPES	2924	500	G. Scrivener	7th May,
— GWALIOR	2723	500	F. Harris	14th "
L THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seeton	21st "
				TUESDAY.
M MALWA	3999	500	G. W. Atkinson	23th "
L ANCONA	3123	600	S. F. Cole	1st June.

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-barge will leave the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, ST AITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

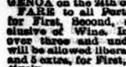
Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1886.
PERIM	3900	600	A. Symons	2nd April.
RAVENNA	3372	700	A. Haslam	16th "
VERONA	3116	600	M. de Horne	30th "
ROBERTA	3502	700	G. W. Brady	14th May,
ROHILLA	3307	700	W. Burrell	28th "

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, March 18, 1886.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.



THE Regular Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY on the 1st of each month at noon, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, starting from GENOA on the 24th of every month for BOMBAY.

FARES to all Ports of Italy Rs. 200, Rs. 340, Rs. 160. for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine. Infants are allowed free. Children over three and under ten years, half fare. Families will be allowed liberal discount. To Marseilles Rs. 20, 10, and 5 extra, for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered at LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

A discount of 35, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed to Passengers returning within three, six, and twelve months, respectively, from the date of LANDING.

The following or other First Class Steamers will leave Bombay:—

	Tons.	H.P.	
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	850	1st April 1886
MANILLA	4,000	850	1st May 1886
DOMENICO BALDUINO (late China)	4,000	850	1st June 1886

Steam Launch leaves Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m. on the day of sailing with Passengers and heavy Baggage.

Through Railway Tickets available for 17 days to London via Calais or Brighton, both from Genoa and Naples, are issued here.

For Handbooks of information and other particulars apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Mar. 2, 1886.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE, VIA CANAL.

Steamers.	Captains	Tons.	H. P.	To sail 1886
ELEKTRA	G. Ragusin	4,200	600	3rd April.
PANDORA	G. Meitel	3,500	550	19th "
POSEIDON (New)	G. Doncich	4,600	650	3rd May.
BERENICE	G. B. Verona	3,500	550	18th "
AMPHITRITE	B. Gelcich	4,600	650	3rd June.
VORWAERTS	P. Andrianich	2,800	500	18th "

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 120

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 5th, and BRINDISI on the 7th, of each month.

The Company's steam launch will be in attendance at the Apollo-bunder on the day of sailing to convey passengers and their luggage to the steamer, free of charge.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

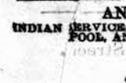
Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail 1886.
AMPHITRITE	B. Gelcich	4,600	650	1st April

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 99, Church-gate-street, Bombay, 16th March 1886

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL, AND MEDITERRANEAN.



BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

s.s. BRITANNIA	3269	480	F. Blight	3rd April.
s.s. CALIFORNIA	3435	480	W. S. Young	14th "
s.s. VICTORIA	3414	480	Wm. Russel	15th May.

To be followed by other first-class steamers at regular intervals.

For rates of passage and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, March 22, 1886. Agents.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.



THE s.s. CLAN BUCHANAN will sail from BOMBAY for MARSEILLES direct about the 3rd Proximo. This steamer has excellent accommodation for first-class passengers, and is favorably known on the Calcutta line. The Saloon and State rooms are on the upper deck. Separate music and smoking rooms.

For rates of passage, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR, & Co., Agents.

CITY LINE.



THE first class steamer CITY OF CANTERBURY, 3,212 tons, will sail for LONDON DIRECT on or about 27th March. Carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two bed cabins, baths, punkhas, &c., with every comfort for passengers.

This vessel is well-known as favourite passengership run Calcutta, and has very superior accommodation.

For further particulars apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & CO.,
Bombay, 5th March, 1886. Agents.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.



THESE splendid first class Iron Steamships built on the Clyde expressly for the Indian Service under special survey above the highest class at Lloyds will be despatched as follows:—

CITY OF CANTERBURY, for London, 27th March.
CITY OF KHIOS, for London or Liverpool, 27th April.
CITY OF CARTHAGE, Do. do. 20th May.

Surgeon and Stewardess carried. Two berth Cabins, Baths, Punkhas and every comfort for first class passengers. No others taken. Crew entirely European.

Apply to SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

BOMBAY RACES.

CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.

In Stout Sterling Silver Case	Rs. 70
Do. in 18-carat Gold	" 175

CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.

HIGHEST CLASS OF WORKMANSHIP PROCURABLE.

In Stout Crystal-faced Case	Rs. 350
Do. in Hunting Case	" 375

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.

NOTICE.

MR. J. F. ROBINSON (for many years with S. HOSE and Co., Bombay) begs to inform his numerous friends that he has joined the firm of Messrs. T. E. EVAN and Co. (Music and Musical Instrument dealers), Calcutta.

Any orders entrusted to the latter firm will have his personal and most careful attention.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—



FOR KURRACHEE AND KATTYWAR COAST.

S.S. "BURMAH," 1,081 tons, on FRIDAY, 26th March, 1886, at noon, calling at Veraval, Mangarole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on MONDAY, 29th March (on arrival of outward English Mail), calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 24th March, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 23rd March, 1886. Agents.

CALCUTTA TO QUEENSLAND AND AUSTRALIA.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.



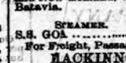
MONTHLY LINE of PASSENGER STEAMERS from Calcutta direct to Brisbane, Sydney, Melbourne, and Adelaide, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all the Ports in Queensland and New Zealand, with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

Steamer.	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta.
S.S. GOA	1906	25th April 1886.

For Freight, Passage or other particulars, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
3rd March, 1886. Agents, Bombay.

COOK'S TRAVELLING TICKETS.



PASSAGES ENGAGED without extra charge for commission and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED good for one or more passengers, any day, from any Railway Station in India to all parts of Europe, Egypt, Palestine, Japan, America, Australia, &c., allowing breaks of journey anywhere en route and available by

ALL TRAINS AND ANY LINE OF STEAMERS.

Through Bookings to London at the lowest possible fares. Quotations and every information re Quarantine, Steamer sailings, Sleeping Cars, &c., freely given. Cook's Coupons for nearly 800 Hotels. Pamphlet of routes with map, Ans. 8, post free.

Cook's Traveller's Gazette, published monthly.—Ans. 4.

Address—THOMAS COOK & SON,
BOMBAY: RAMPART-ROW, OPPOSITE WATSON'S HOTEL.
CALCUTTA: 10½, Old Court House Street.

N.B.—Send for particulars of "Personally Conducted Tour to Europe," leaving June 8th.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CALIFORNIAN FRUITS.

Apples	per tin Rs. 0 9	White Cherries, Strawberries	per tin.	
Apricots, Greengages, Raspberries, Grapes	" 1 0	Peaches, Pears, Plums	Rs. 1 2	

Fine Apple " per tin Re. 1 4

TREACHER AND CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

FAMOUS SCOTCH PRESERVES.

KEILLER'S APPLE JAM. KEILLER'S PLUM JAM.
KEILLER'S ST. CUTHBERT'S JAM. KEILLER'S GREENGAGE JAM.
KEILLER'S CHERRY JAM. KEILLER'S RASPBERRY JAM.
KEILLER'S DAMSON JAM. KEILLER'S R. CURRANT JAM.
KEILLER'S GOOSEBERRY JAM. KEILLER'S STRAWBERRY JAM.

1 lb. tins, 7 annas cash.

Sole Agents for the Presidency,
TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NEW ZEALAND PRESERVED FRESH MEATS.

CORNED BEEF	2 lb. tins	Re.	1	1
BOILED MUTTON	2	"	"	1	1
EPPING SAUSAGES	1	"	"	1	0
BEEF SAUSAGES	1	"	"	1	0
SHEEP TONGUES	1	"	"	1	2
MINCE MEAT	1	"	"	0	14
RABBIT	2	"	"	1	4
SCOTCH BROTH	2	"	"	1	0

TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CHOICE INDIAN TEAS FROM THE KOUSANIE TEA COMPANY, Limited.

THE KOUSANIE TEAS are the choicest of all Indian Teas, they are grown in the District originally selected by the Government of India for inaugurating the growth of Tea in India, and for superiority of quality have gained TWELVE MEDALS and TEN PRIZES at Exhibitions in India, England, and Paris.

CASH PRICE LIST.

KOUSANIE MIXTURE, a well-known specialty from the Kousanie Gardens	1 lb. pkt. per pkt.	1 6
	2 lb. pkt. per pkt.	2 12
	5 lb. cattles per catty	6 12
SOUCHONG, Finest in 2 lb. packets	per packet	2 12
PEKOE, Finest in 2lb. packets	per packet	3 0
HYSON, Young (green)	1 lb. packet	1 10
ORANGE PEKOE, Finest	"	1 10
TREACHER'S OWN MIXTURE.	1 in 1 lb. pkt. per packet	1 0
	1 in 2 lb. pkt. per packet	2 0
TREACHER'S HOUSEHOLD broken leaf Tea	a small lb.	0 12

Special Wholesale Terms to the Trade.

Sole Agents for the Bombay Presidency,
TREACHER & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

WANTED

A YOUNG MAN to serve, and take charge of a Restaurant during the absence of Manager. Must be honest, steady, and willing to make himself useful, (Board and lodging found). State salary required and references to H. W. JOHNSON & Co., Naini Tal.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security at moderate interest, repayable by convenient instalments in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office.

Fixed Deposits received to a Limited extent on the following terms:—

6	per cent per annum subject to	18 months	notice of withdrawal.
5½		12 "	
5		9 "	
3½		6 "	

For Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, and further particulars, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Managing Director.
9, Elphinstone Circle.

"GOODE'S DESICCATED HORSE FOOD."

LARGELY used in England by some of the most eminent Trainers at Newmarket and by breeders of both Horses and Cattle. Recommended by many Veterinary Surgeons for all kinds of Horses, but especially for bad feeders; also by Colonel Hercio Maitland C.B., who tried it in the late Soudan Campaign and highly approved of it.

Is essentially a "Food" and not a condiment.

"FOR HORSE IN REGULAR WORK."

Goode's Desiccated Food	per day, 9 lbs.	or Goode's Desiccated Food	per day, 10 lbs.
Hay	14 lbs.	Gram, Barley or Oats	3 lbs.
		Hay	14 lbs.

"FOR HORSE IN HARD OR FAST WORK."

Goode's Desiccated Food	8 lbs.	Goode's Desiccated Food	5 lbs.
Hay	10 lbs.	Gram, Barley or Oats	6 lbs.
		Hay	10 lbs.

ROGERS & Co., Agents.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.

PROVISIONS AND STORES.

THIS Department is being continuously replenished with supplies purchased from the first English and Continental Houses and shipped weekly *viâ* Suez Canal. The Company are thus placed in a position to guarantee both quality and freshness, advantages which should be specially noted by Consumers.

The attention of Messes and Clubs is specially directed to the fact that the Company being very large cash buyers, they are enabled to supply Goods at a lower rate than articles of the same high class can be imported direct from England:—

HAMS, BACON, BUTTER, and CHEESE.
TONGUES, BATH CHOPS, BRAWN, and OX CHEEK.
SOUPS—Gravy, Hare, Hotch Potch, Julienne, Mock-Turtle, Ox Tail, &c.
MEAT ESSENCES—Beef, Chicken, and Liebig's Extract of Meat.
FISH—Anchovies, Caviare, Cod Roes, Haddocks, Herrings, Lax, Lobsters, Mackerel, Oysters, Pilchards Salmon, Sardines, Soles, Turbot, Whitebait, and Whiting.
FRENCH PATES—Woodcock, Snipe, Partridge, Duck and Goose Liver.
PRESERVED FRESH MEATS—Beef, Lamb, Mutton, and Veal.
SAUSAGES—Oxford, Bologna, Cambridge, Norfolk and Pork.
TRUFFLED PIES and GALANTINES—Pork, Game, Ham and Chicken, and Veal and Ham.
POTTED MEATS and FISH—Anchovy, Shrimp, Lobster and Bloater, Beef, Game, Ham, Tongue, &c.
PRESERVED VEGETABLES—Artichokes, Asparagus, Carrots, French Beans, Macedoines, Mushrooms Peas, Parsnips, Turnips, &c.
TART FRUITS—Apples, Apricots, Cherries, Cranberries, Currants, Gooseberries, Greengages, Peaches, Plums, Raspberries, Rhubarb, &c.
JAMS and JELLIES—Apple, Apricot, Currant, Damson, Gooseberry, Greengage, Plum, Raspberry, Strawberry, and Marmalade, &c.
PICKLES—Beans, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Chowchow, Gherkins, Mixed Onions, Piccalilli, Walnu, Oriental, Imperial Hot, and Horse Raddish.
COOKING and TABLE SAUCES—Anchovy, Beefsteak, Catsup, Harvey's, John Bull, Madras, Cayenne Mogul, Poona, Reading, Soho, Soyer's, &c., and Yorkshire Relish.
MUSTARD, SALT, VINEGAR, CAPERS, ONIONS, and SALAD OIL.
INDIAN CONDIMENTS, &c.—Bengal, Cashmere, Lucknow, Madras, and Mango Chatnis, &c.
BISCUITS—Abernethy, Albert, Arrowroot, Captain, Cracker, Cracknel, Ginger, Lunch, Milk, Mixed, Nic-Nac, Picnic, Water, Extra Toast, &c.
MILK, SUGAR, TEA, COFFEE, COCOA, and CHOCOLATE.
DESSERT FRUITS—Dried, Crystallised, Brandied, and in Syrup, China Ginger, &c.
FLAVOURING ESSENCES, TABLE and BEDROOM CANDLES, TOILET and HOUSEHOLD SOAPS, &c.

CATALOGUES FREE ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

HOMEWARD BOUND.
ASQUITH, LORD & WHITMORE,

RESPECTFULLY invite the attention of Gentlemen "HOMEWARD BOUND" to their large stock of useful requisites for the journey, all of which are of the best quality only.

ASQUITH, LORD & WHITMORE,
GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS,
BOMBAY.

FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY.

THOMSON and TAYLOR'S blend of FINE OLD CAMPBELTON AND ISLAY rank amongst the finest of Whiskies imported into this country. It is a rich, mellow and soft Spirit, genuine and wholesome. A trial is solicited from all who appreciate

A REALLY GOOD SOUND WHISKY PEG.

Shipments arrive regularly direct from Scotland, so that Clubs and Messes can be promptly supplied. Price per dozen, Rs. 23; per bottle, Rs. 2, cash.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

KANGRA VALLEY TEAS.

THE "HOLTA" TEA COMPANY'S PRIZE TEAS.

HOLTA BROKEN LEAF—cheap family tea, nice flavour	per lb.	Rs. 0	10
PLANTATION MIXTURE—yields a fair strong liquor with good flavour, a very popular tea	"	0	14
FAMILY MIXTURE—brisk flavour, good strength and pungency, can be strongly recommended, for family use	"	1	3
HOLTA MIXTURE—fragrant, pungent, and full cup	"	1	8
PEKOE SOUCHONG—a full flavoured tea, bright infusion	"	1	4
PEKOE—fragrant, strong cup, rich liquor, of good value at the price	per lb.	Rs. 1	8
ORANGE PEKOE, very fragrant, bright infusion, full rich cup	"	1	12
FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE—a high class tea of choice fragrance and clear infusion	"	2	8
GOLDEN ORANGE PEKOE—(The flower of Indian Teas) of exquisite aroma, amber-coloured infusion, choice cup	"	3	

SOLE AGENTS:

PHILLIPS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO., LD.,

WE have pleasure in informing our constituents that we have JUST RECEIVED the following NEW GOODS in great variety, and most fashionable makes, for gentlemen.

BLACK, (PURE) SILK SOCKS; Embroidered Fronts; for evening wear, latest designs	per pair	Rs.	11 8
BLACK AND COLORED PURE SILK SOCKS, with Clocks	"		9 8
WHITE KID, BLACK POINTS, 2 Buttons, best quality only	"		3 12
WHITE SILK HANDKERCHIEFS, Orleans Bordered	each	"	3 0
SILK WINDSOR TIES, Light Colors	from	"	1 4
WHITE SILK AND SATIN PIN SCARVES; Very elegant and richest quality	"		2 8

And a large Selection of Silk Squares, Mufflers, &c.

HOSIERS GLOVERS, AND SHIRT-MAKERS,
BOMBAY & SECUNDERABAD.

GANDY'S AMERICAN COTTON BELTING

TO those having the use and care of machinery it is of the greatest importance to know what is the best belting to use to transmit power To such and to all the answer is, USE THE GANDY BELT.

It has imitators, and this is the strongest proof possible, that is an article that is worth spending cash on to imitate. If it were a worthless article, or one that had not been VERY SUCCESSFUL, no one would go to the expense and trouble to imitate it. Imitation is the strongest form of flattery, and those who imitate the "GANDY" belt are proclaiming to all belt users, that the GANDY belt is the best that has ever been put before the public.

The GANDY belt has acquired such a deservedly high reputation, that belt users, after having tried all others, come back to Gand and declare that, notwithstanding the difference in price, they find it to their advantage to the American Cotton Belt made, only by the inventor and patentee.

MAURICE GANDY
130, Queen Victoria-street, London.

RACING WATCHES!
RACING WATCHES!!
RACING WATCHES!!!

MARCKS & CO., Limited, beg to invite the attention of the public to their large stock of Chronographs and Racing Watches.

Finest lever escapement, fitted with compensation balance, guaranteed to keep accurate time in any climate.

No. 1.	Chronograph, only. In stout German silver crystal face, case, keyless, three actions, medium size	Rs. 75
No. 2.	Silver, double crystal case, showing chronograph on one side and time on the other, a good watch for the value	" 35
No. 3.	Silver, crystal faced, keyless, a powerful watch, stand any amount of rough usage, specially recommended superior	" 50
No. 4.	The same in hunting case	" 60
	Gold Highest Quality	Rs. 400 to " 800

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SHOW-ROOM,
No. 42, MEADOW-STREET,
NEXT TO OLD *BOMBAY GAZETTE* OFFICE.

L. HARTMANN & CO.,

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA AMSTERDAM.

MANUFACTURERS OF MIRRORS.

A LARGE AND VARIED ASSORTMENT
OF
HANDSOME AND ELEGANT MIRRORS
OF ALL
SIZES AND SHAPES
IN
ARTISTICALLY DESIGNED FRAMES
SUITABLE FOR
DRAWING, DINING AND DRESSING ROOMS,
HOTELS AND CLUBS,
PALACES OF NATIVE RAJAS AND CHIEFS
AND
RESIDENCES OF THE NOBILITY AND GENTRY
OF INDIA.

Rare opportunity for making good bargains as this is the Manufacturers' own Agency.

We are prepared to take orders at our own risk of breakage.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA
FOR SUPPLYING FEMALE MEDICAL AID TO THE WOMEN OF INDIA.

A PUBLIC MEETING will be held in the TOWN HALL on TUESDAY, 30th instant, at 5-30 p. m., for the purpose of forming a Branch of the above for the Bombay Presidency.

H. E. LORD REAY has kindly consented to preside.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

KEMP & Co.'s INVALID'S PORT.

PURE, FULL-BODIED, and STRENGTHENING. There is no Invalid's Wine superior to this in any market.

Quarts, Rs. 24; Pints, Rs. 13 per dozen.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

KEMP AND CO.'S FINE OLD WHISKIES.

SCOTCH	THE "EDINA." This celebrated spirit is never exported till it has been five years in Stock. It has then a gentle, homogeneous fragrance such as none but the choicest Scotch spirits possess	per doz.	Rs. 24
	THE "OLD HEAD." *Four stars.* This is a sister spirit to the "Edina," blended with the utmost care, and kept five years before bottling. Its bouquet is full and soft	"	Rs. 29
IRISH.	THE "OLD HEAD." *Three Stars.* The same Whisky as the above, but blended *three* years before bottling. It is scarcely inferior to the four stars. Flavour mellow; bouquet very grateful	"	Rs. 24

The above Spirits in point of quality challenge competition. They are not Whiskies "for the million."

KEMP & Co., Limited,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

KEMP & CO.'S HIGH CLASS CLARETS.

	Qts. Rs. a.	Pts Rs. a.
HOUSEHOLD CLARET,* of superior flavour and body. Not a *petit* Wine per doz.	16 0	5 8
ST. JULIEN MEDOC (J. J. Bordes). A very fine, pure, matured table Wine "	15 0	8 8
CHATEAU LAFITTE (J. J. Bordes). An after-dinner Wine of superior character. "	30 0	.. ..
CHATEAU BELLEGRAVE (J. J. Bordes). A rarely choice Wine, imported specially for Invalids "	30 0	.. ..
HOUSEHOLD CLARET,* in hogsheads. In perfect condition. Clubs and Messes speak of it in the highest terms. Each hogshead is inclosed in an outer cask with straw packing per hog.	200 0	.. ..

* Prize Medal, Amsterdam Exhibition, 1883.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GYMKHANA BOUQUET.

THE CHOICEST, MOST REFINED AND DURABLE PERFUME EVER INTRODUCED.

It has a peculiar odor of its own, just the proper proportions of delicate Sweetness and Permanency that is so much sought after by those who have a cultivated taste for Fragrant Odors.

Per Bottle, Re. 1-8. Per Case of 2 Bottles, Rs. 3-8.

KEMP & CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

KEMP'S MILK OF ROSES

SOFTENS the Skin, removes Sunburn, Freckles, Pimples, &c., renders the Skin Smooth and Pearly, gives a Pure and Blooming Complexion, and restores and preserves Youthful Beauty.

Per Bottle, Re. 1-8.

KEMP & CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

KEMP AND CO.'S SHERRIES.

	Per doz. Rs. a.
DRY CADIZ.—An excellent dry and delicate Dinner Wine pts. Rs. 13, qts.	21 0
AMONTILLADO.—Possessed of a flavour and character of rare excellence	30 0
CARDINAL.—A very fine natural Wine. The choicest pure Xeres, extraordinary instances of longevity have been observed among drinkers of this Wine	36 0

KEMP AND CO., Limited,
FORT AND CUMBALLA HILL, BOMBAY.

SPARKLING SAUTERNE or NORMARDIN MAIGNEN & Co.'s CHATEAUNEUF.

SPARKLING SAUTERNE is a pleasant Sparkling Wine, fairly dry, and perfectly natural.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

EXTRA SEC.

Quarts per dozen Rs. 30
Pints " " 15

SOLE AGENTS.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.

WANTED

MASONRY INSPECTORS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BY SPECIAL REQUEST.

GAIETY THEATRE.

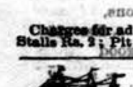
TO-NIGHT,
WEDNESDAY, 24TH MARCH, 1886.
AMATEUR THEATRICALS.
Extra Performance of
THE PIRATES OF PENZANCE
OR
THE SLAVE OF DUTY.

The Curtain will rise at 9-15 p.m. precisely.

DRAMATIS PERSONÆ.

Major-General Stanley..........Mr. Craig.
The Pirate King..........Mr. E. Ferrers Nicholson.
Samuel (his Lieutenant)..........Mr. Dixon.
Frederic (the Pirate Apprentice)..........Mr. Chisholm.
Sergeant of Police..........Mr. Ward.
Mabel (General Stanley's daughter..........Mrs. Hargrave.
Edith..........Mrs. Dixon.
Kate..........Miss Macfarlane.
Isabel..........Miss F. Macfarlane
Ruth (a Pirate maid of all work)..........Mrs. Morland.
General Stanley's Daughters.......... Mrs. Martin, Mrs. Moseley Mayne, Miss Pilleau, Miss Schmidt, Mrs. Stevens, Mrs. Turner, &c., &c.
Pirates and Policemen.......... Messrs. Bake, Birley, Brooks, Ferrier, Greenway, Hardie, Macbeth, Macgillivray, Maguire, Merriman, Nixon, O'Connor, Turner, Roughton, Yeld, &c., &c.

Charges for admission.—Boxes Rs. 16; Stalls Rs. 4; Pit Stalls Rs. 2; Pit Re. 1; and Back Seats 8 annas each.



THE fast Steamer "PEVERIL" will sail for LIVERPOOL on the 3rd April. Splendid accommodation for a limited number of passengers.
For further particulars apply to the Captain, Prince's Dock, or to KILLICK, NIXON & Co., Agents.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. "CLAN GRAHAM," arrived from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our countersignature, and to take delivery of their respective Goods from the Prince's Dock.
The steamer's Surveyor, Captain CLARK, will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the landing sheds.
After removal from the landing sheds the steamer will not be responsible for any damage whatever.
FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 22nd March, 1886.

THE SCOTTISH HIGH SCHOOLS.
WANTED immediately, a Male Assistant Teacher, European or Eurasian. Salary according to qualifications. Apply to the Joint Hon. Secretaries.
Rev. T. H. GRIEG, or Rev. J. FORGAN, Marine Lines.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & Co., LD.
NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 7½ per share on shares of Rs. 150 paid up and Rs. 10 per share on fully paid up shares of Rs. 200, equal to 10 per cent. per annum, will be paid on and after the 5th April, 1886, to those shareholders whose names stood on the Company's register on the 16th instant.
ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & Co., Secretaries and Managers.
Bombay, 24th March 1886.

OAKES'S "BEEHIVE" CIGARS.
WE have received a fresh Consignment of these celebrated Cigars for sale.
WM. WATSON & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 28, Apollo-street.

REFRESHMENT ROOMS.
GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.
THE AGENT will receive up to the 30th April next, offers for the rental of the Refreshment Rooms at the Terminal Station.
G. A. BARNETT, Agent.
Bombay Terminus, 23rd March 1886.

BEST LINEN DAMASK
TABLE CLOTHS,
IN ALL SIZES.
9 ft. 6in. long, Cash Rs. 9-8. 30 ft. long, Cash Rs. 60 each.
TABLE NAPKINS,
ALL PURE LINEN.
Rs. 7-8, 10-8, 11-8, 12-8, doz.
WATSON AND Co.,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.
VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India. Petition for Probate of the Will of KASEVJI JADEVJI, late of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, deceased.
KARSANDAS NANDLAL DWARKADAS DAMODHAR, and MULJI PURSHOTAM the Executors named in the said Will.....Petitioners.
ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased, are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the grant of Probate of the Will of the abovenamed deceased.
Witness Sir CHARLES SARGENT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, the 22nd day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six, and in the forty-ninth year of our Reign.
J. W. ORR, Registrar.
(The Seal of the High Court at Bombay) L. N. BANAJI,
The 22nd day of March, 1886.
Messrs. NANU & HORMASJI, Petitioners' Attorneys.

EMILE ZOLA'S NOVELS.
Translated into English.
Price, Re. 1-12.
Joys of Life. — L'Assommoir.
Her Two Husbands. — Girl in Scarlet.
In the Whirlpool. — La Belle Liza.
Claude's Confession. — Helene.
Magdalen Ferat. — Mad Love.
Therese Raquin. — Albine.
Nana. — Mysteries of the Court of Louis Napoleon.
Nana's Daughter.
ILLUSTRATED EDITIONS.
The Assommoir..........Rs. 3-12 and 4-12.
COOPER, MADON AND Co., Limited, BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOVELS
BY CAPTAIN MARRYATT.
POCKET EDITION.
Price 10 as. each.
Dog Fiend — Pacha of Many Tales.
Frank Mildmay — Peter Simple.
King's Own. — Phantom Ship.
Midshipman Easy. — Pirate and Three Cutters.
Newton Forster. — Poacher.
Olla Podrida. — Rattlin the Reefer.
Valerie.
COOPER, MADON AND Co., Ld., BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOVELS.
BY EARL OF BEACONSFIELD.
CHEAP EDITION.
Price 10 as. each.
Vivian Grey. — Tancred.
Young Duke, &c. — Venetia.
Alroy, Ixion, &c. — Henrietta Temple.
Coningsby. — Contarini Fleming, &c.
Sybil. — Lothair.
Endymion.
COOPER, MADON AND Co., Ld., BOMBAY & POONA.

NOTICE is hereby given that BABAJEE bin BABAJEE PUPAL, of Bombay, Kamati inhabitant, has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to KHOJA MULJEEBHOY JEEVRAJ. Any and all person and persons having any claim in and to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, mortgage, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise, is and are hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our office No. 27, Meadow Street, Fort, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.
All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being in Kamatipura lane No. 16 without the Fort of Bombay in the registration Subdistrict of Mandvie containing by admeasurement 94½ square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 4738, 4739, 4740, 4741 and 4741 New No. 1126 old Survey Nos. 4968, 4969-4970 and 4971 and New Survey No. 9649 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by the property of Akbarkhan Daoodkhan, on or towards the West by the property of Kamathi Abala Ankati, on or towards the North by a public road and on or towards the South by a sweeper's passage, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under Street Nos. 22, 24 and 26 and Ward No. 2219 and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Babajee Bin Babajee Pupal and his tenants.—Dated this 23rd day of March, 1886.
PESTANJEE AND RUSTIM, Purchaser's Attorneys.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ABELL KLAER & OLMAM'S CIRCUS.
GRAND INAUGURAL PERFORMANCE,
SATURDAY, 27TH MARCH,
OPPOSITE CRAWFORD MARKET,
IN THEIR
BEAUTIFUL PAVILION.
THE MOST GIGANTIC
and complete
ORGANIZATION TRAVELLING.
27 LADY & GENTLEMEN ARTISTES
of unrivalled ability.
THE ONLY ORIGINAL
ROYAL TYCOON JAPANESE, 12 IN NUMBER,
15 HIGHLY TRAINED HORSES and PONIES,
AND THE
MOST MARVELLOUS TROUPE OF PERFORMING DOGS AND MONKEYS.

☞ TO LET, CIRCUS REFRESHMENT BARS. Apply N. GRIFFITHS, Circus Ground, opposite Crawford Market.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

TO BE LET—From end of March to end of November or thereabouts, a large furnished house on Mount Pleasant-road, Malabar Hill—Apply to G. G., Office of this Paper.

GREY RIDING HORSE, 5 years old, carries a lady, sound and quiet, can jump well. Price, Rs. 500. Address G., *Bombay Gazette* Office.

MAHABLESHWUR READY-LAID DAK.—Framjee Ardaseer, Mail Contractor, appointed Dak Supplier in ordinary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, has always on hand at Civil Lines, Poona, comfortable DAK PHAETONS and TONGAS. Terms moderate.

MRS. MARTIN, late of Poona, practical Dress-maker and Milliner, 340, Grant-road, Bombay. Ladies Dresses made up according to the prevailing modes.

JUST RECEIVED, Silver Thimbles, from annas 10; Ladies' fancy Money Purses, from Rs. 3; Plush Bags, Fancy Dolls, Musical Dolls. &c.—SHROFF BROTHERS

WANTED a SECRETARY for the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association of W. I. Apply at the office, Forbes Street Fort. W. J. ESSAI.

TRICYCLE FOR SALE. Apply on ground-floor, 89, Frere-road, Mody-bay.

FOR SALE, one PUG-DOG. Apply to CURSETJEE MUNCHERJEE'S SONS, 16, Apollo street, Bombay.

GREAT BARGAIN.—Black Swede Gloves, 6 and 8 buttons, at 12 annas a pair. Mrs. JACOB HUNT, Apollo-street, Bombay.

WANTED an experienced INDENT CLERK fo Manchester Goods. Apply, stating salary and previous experience, to "S." care of this paper.

BONA FIDE SALE. Rare Opportunity. Sale of China Depository shop, No. 30, Apollo-street, this day, at 1-30 p.m., by order of C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee.

JUST RECEIVED BY MAIL, a fresh supply of Paris white Kid Gloves, with 2 buttons (cash) per pair Rs. 2-4. Try at Y. A. Lacka & Co., Civil and Military Tailors, &c.

SHOES! SHOES! Ladies' Walking House and Evening Shoes, from Rs. 5 to Rs. 8-8 a pair. Mrs. JACOB HUNT, Apollo-street, Bombay.

COOLING and REFRESHING SALOON. Ices and Wines, Spirits of the best qualities only, to be had at the VIENNA CONFECTIONERY, Church Gate-street.

FOR SALE, Owner leaving India.—A bay Waler Gelding, about 15¼ hands, strong, Good Infantry Charger, Jumps well and goes in harness.—Apply to Major HAMMICK, Oxf. Lt. Infy., Poona.

CLEARANCE SALE of FANS, to make room for a new stock.—STEWARD & Co., No. 2, Church-gate-street.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT, by SINA.—A paper on the introduction of representative institutions in India. 8 annas; postage 1 anna.

TO BE LET, a Splendid SHOP in Church-gate-street, Fort. Apply to M. H. MAJU, at the Tea Emporium.

ROPES FOR SALE.—HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Apollo-street.

MRS. COULSON, MILLINER and DRESS-MAKER, Boree Bunder, Ladies' Own Material made up. Charges moderate.

FOR SALE, TWO BUFFALOES giving about six seers each per diem. Rs. 5 each. Apply to Colonel BONUS, Malabar Hill.

FOR SALE, Boudoir Grand PIANO, by Bluthner. The excellent condition. Rs. 700. Apply to Colonel BONUS, Malabar Hill.

LARGE C SPRING CARRIAGE and PAIR of large (Grey) horses for sale. Apply to Mr. BRANSON, High Court, or Breach Candy.

KIDD and SHADBOLT'S "SPADE BRAND" WHISKY, as used at the Clubs. Sole Importers, PHIPSON and Co.

GENTLEMEN'S ANGOLA SUITS, neat checks and plaids, Rs. 25. Guaranteed fit and workmanship. The CASH BAZAAR, Ld., Fort.

ADELPHI HOTEL, BYCULLA, near the Byculla and Grant-road Railway Stations. Situated in a quiet locality. Large airy Rooms.

G. P. HORSE, 14-2, quiet to ride and drive, good infantry charger, owner leaving for Punjaub. Rs. 300 or offer.—C. F. B., care of this paper.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1886. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

£26,466,527-17-5 STG. is the amount of the Invested Funds of the Standard Life Office. Claims by death paid last year. £549,374-19-10 Stg.

JUST RECEIVED a fresh lot of the best Foolkerries with and without glasses. Also all sorts of Gold and Silver Jewellery, cheaper than any firm in Bombay. HURJIMULL & Co.

"VICTORESS" COOKING-STOVES, with pots, pans, and piping, complete. No. 6, Rs. 80, No. 7, Rs. 100. J. NEUBERG, Meadow-street, Bombay.

HAIR CUTTING SALOON.—Frascla and Fuolla, No. 38, Meadow-street, Bombay. Every requisite for toilet from the best markets in Europe. Saloons elegantly fitted up.

MAIWAND COURTS-MARTIAL.—Proceedings held at Bombay for trial of MAJOR CURRIE and COL. MALCOLMSON. Annas 8; postage, 1 anna.

ROYAL LIFE BRANCH.—Large reduction in rates for Life Assurance from 1st. January, 1886. This will also apply to present Policy-holders.—THOS. H. MOORE and Co., Agents.

BOMBAY LIVERY STABLE COMPANY.—Orders registered at the Fort Office, 17, Elphinstone Circle, for all sorts of conveyances, and particulars given of Horses and Ponies for sale.

MATHERAN.—TO BE LET, the newly-built and well furnished Bungalow "Craigy Burn" for the hot season. Apply to Messrs. Dadabhoy Hormusjee & Co., near the *Times of India* Office.

"KRUG'S CHAMPAGNE."—Private Cuvee. Extra Sec. Rs. 53 per dozen, or to buyers of over 5 dozen Rs. 50 per dozen, as used at the Yacht Club and sundry Messes. Apply THOS. H. MOORE and Co.

FOR SALE, 2 SPLENDID MASTIFFS, age 9 months, Dog and Bitch of the purest pedigree, brought out to India specially for breeding purpose. Price and Pedigree on application to ALPHA, *Gazette* Office.

GENTS PATENT DANCING PUMPS and for the EVENING WEAR, by the best London makers Rs. 13-8. Also Patent Oxford Shoes Rs. 14. BADHAM PILE & Co., Limited, Rampart-row, Bombay.

THE well-known FITZGERALD HOTEL is RE-OPENED; old premises has been remodelled, and a new building open on all sides has been added. Wines and table first-class.—NOWROJEE JAMSETJEE, Proprietor, Fitzgerald Hotel.

PICKLED SALMON, 8 annas per lb. DRIED SPRATS, 10 as. per tin. DIGBY CHICKS, 10 as. per tin.—PEARSE, Apollo-street.

THE ANNUAL DISTRIBUTION of PRIZES to the PUPILS of the CATHEDRAL HIGH SCHOOLS will take place in the Town Hall on THURSDAY, the 25th of March, at 5 p.m. The Hon. Mr. Pelle will preside, and Lady Reay will give away the prizes. No invitations will be issued, but all friends of the Schools are cordially invited to be present.

THE SASSOON SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.
NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders advertised for THIS DAY is ADJOURNED for want of quorum to WEDNESDAY, the 31th instant, at 3 p.m.
By order,
DOSSABHAI EDULJEE, Secretary.
No. 8, Forbes Street, Bombay, 17th March, 1886.

MAP OF CHINA
AND
SEAT OF WAR IN THE FAR EAST.
Size, 36 inches x 30 inches.
Mounted on Cloth and Rollers.
(COLOURED)
Price, Re. 1; postage, one anna.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO., No. 4, FORBES & MEADOW-STREETS.

SALE of Materials of Buildings Nos. 79, 6 and 8, in Fort, for removal.
Under instructions from E. C. K. OLLIVANT, Esq., C.S., the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction at Hornby-row and Gunbow-lane, Fort, on SATURDAY, the 3rd April, 1886, at 4 p.m., the whole of the materials for removal of certain buildings bearing Nos. 79, 6 and 8 in Fort, purchased by the Municipality owned by Mr. Eduljee Burjorjee Pudum and by Mr. Shapoorjee Sorabjee Setna.

The last and rare opportunity for the sale of valuable and handsome Chinese and Japanese Curiosities, &c., &c. (well worth a visit), the remaining Stock-in-trade of China Depository Shop at No. 30, Apollo-street.
THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, To-morrow, THURSDAY, and on SATURDAY, the 24th, 25th and 27th inst., at 1-30 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the above place by order of C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee, H. C., and Assignee of the Estate and Effects of Bezonjee Pestonjee Kharas (who carried on business under the name of Pestonjee Cowasjee Kharas), now an insolvent, the remaining stock-in-trade of his Chinese and Japanese curiosities, from lot No. 1821, consisting of excellent Chinaware, large rare vases, jars, punch bowls, wall plates, card plates, dinner, dessert, tea, coffee and toilet services, garden flower pots, garden seats, splendid bronze table ornaments in variety, elaborately carved ivory, sandlewood, tortoiseshell, and mother-o'-pearl works, feather fans, assorted copper enamelled plates and vases, Chinese rice and leave painting, table doilies, Ceylon works, coral sets, lacquered goods, camphorwood trunks, bed mats, wall screens, handsome Chinese lanterns, &c., &c.
SHOP FURNITURE—Show cases, cupboards, sets of tables, writing tables, blackwood and cane chairs, whatnots, clock, packing cases, &c.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Arthur Crawford Market, on Thursday, the 25th instant, at 11 A.M., the right of collecting fees for weighing goods at the scales of the Arthur Crawford Markets for 12 months, i.e., from 1st April 1886 to 31st March 1887.
For Particulars and Conditions of Sale apply at the Municipal Commissioner's Office, Fort, or the Office of the Superintendent of Markets, Arthur Crawford Markets, or the undersigned.
The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.
MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 24th March, 1886

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 7, MARINE-STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF THE PAREL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY'S MILL, situate at Parel, Bombay.
By order of the mortgagees and with the sanction of the the Judge to whose Court the winding up of the above Company is attached.
Messrs. CRAWFORD and Company, Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on the premises, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant, at 3 o'clock, in the afternoon, the land and mill of the above company, situate at Parel aforesaid. The mill contains about 25,000 spindles with suitable preparation machinery and necessary engines, boilers, tanks, &c.
PARTICULARS.
Firstly.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate, lying and being near Parel village in the Island of Bombay, and in the registration sub-district of Mandvee, now or lately registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Toka and forast No. 140, containing by admeasurement 15,447 square yards more or less, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the east by other property of the Parel Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, on or towards the west by a public passage and the property now or late of Adamjee Mahomed, on or towards the north by a public passage, and on or towards the south by the ground of Khoja Thaver Molany, and which said lands and hereditaments were formerly in the occupation of the Albert Mills Company, Limited, and are now occupied by the said Parel Spinning & Weaving Company, Limited.
Secondly.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate at Parel-road of the Inam ground of Cursetjee Nowrojee, containing by admeasurement 1,912 square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows:—On the east by the public passage, on the west by the property of Bhaijee Nindoo and a water passage, on the north by the Parel road, and on the south by the property of Hormusjee Paraee, in the sub-district of Mandvee, and which said premises are more particularly delineated and marked by a boundary line colored red on a map annexed to an indenture bearing date the 13th day of September, 1873, and made between Babool Kullianjee of the one part and the Albert Mills Company, Limited, of the other part, and were formerly in the occupation of the said Albert Mills Company, Limited, and are now occupied by the said Parel Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited. The said piece of land is subject to a Toka of rupees four, payable annually to Cursetjee Nowrojee Wadia his heirs and assigns.
Thirdly.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate, lying and being in the village of Parel at or near Parel, in the sub district of Mandvee in the Island of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement 15,790 square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the east partly by land then formerly the property of Moteeram Vullubram, partly by the property of Rowjee Bhaskerjee, and partly by the property formerly of Dadabhoy and Muncherjee Pestonjee, but now or lately by land partly of Bhimjee Pallonjee, Luckmidass Hurribhoy, Futtoo Ramdass and Bomonjee Jeejeebhoy respectively, on the west by land formerly the property of Nurbudabaee, widow of Jugonath Ramset, but now or lately of Roopabaee, widow of Dadabhoy Pallonjee and Oomar Hussoo respectively, and on the north partly by land formerly the property of Burjorjee Bomonjee, but now of the said Bhimjee Pallonjee, and partly by property of the said Roopabai respectively, and partly by the public drain by the road leading into the high road leading from Mahim to Bombay, and on the south partly by land formerly of Khoja Molany and partly by land of Dadabhoy and Muncherjee Pestonjee, but now or lately of Sa'un Merally and Bomonjee respectively, subject to the payment to the heirs of the late Nowrojee Jamsetjee Wadia, the late Fuzandar of the said property of the yearly toka of one moora one furra ten adholys and two seers. This land is held in lease for a term of 999 years. The said land was formerly in the occupation of the said Albert Mills Company, Limited, and is now in the occupation of the said Parel Spinning and Weav n Com any, Limited.
Fourthly.—En ines, boilers and ordinary Engine-room plant with well-supplied mechanics' shop.
Willow openers, scutchers and other cleaning machinery.
Carding engines and preparation machinery, together with 4,860 throstle spindles and 20,482 mule spindles of which 5,480 mule spindles have recently been added.
Reeling and bundling machinery.
Furniture in office and stores.
A fuel economizer on the ground.
Inspection of the mill can be had on application to the Solicitors of the mortgagee or to Mr. Henry Stead, official liquidator of the said company.
If desired 2 lakhs can remain on mortgage at 6 per cent. per annum.
Full particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained on application to the undersigned at their office No. 17, Church-gate-street, Fort, and of the auctioneers.
CHALK & WALKER, Solicitors for the Mortgagee.

AUCTION SALE of cotton in process, cotton waste, &c., at the Parell Spinning and Weaving Company's Mill at Parell.
Under instructions from Henry Stead, Esq., the official liquidator of the above said mill, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction in the mill premises, immediately after the sale of the above mill, this day, the 24th March, a quantity of cotton in process, cotton waste, &c., consisting of laps, full cans, full slubbling, bobbins, Rowing full bobbins, bobbins in mule and throstle creel, full cops, and bobbins on spindle, loose cops, bundles, knots, cops and reeled yarn, yarn in bags, throstle twist and strippings, droppings, soft, oily and reeling waste sweepings, stones in yard, &c.

SALE of very valuable landed property at Byculla, near the Victoria Gardens and opposite the proposed new G. I. P. R. station. on the Parell Road, belonging to the Bombay Mechanics' Building Company, Limited, and known as "Albion Place," with extensive vacant ground adjoining, forming desirable building sites.
Under instructions from, and on account of the Bombay Mechanics' Building Company, Limited, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will put up for sale by Public Auction on the premises, TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 25th instant, at 4 o'clock p.m., the undermentioned freehold property in one lot, or, if the same appears expedient, in two, three or four lots.
All that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate at Byculla on the Parell-road, with the messuages tenements, and buildings standing thereon, containing by admeasurement 22,462 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows—that is to say, on or towards the east partly by the compound of the property of G. E. Pilcher, called Airy Cottage, and partly by property lately belonging to Cowasjee Pestonjee Bennett, deceased, formerly Government vacant ground, on or towards the west by the Parell Road, on or towards the north by property belonging to N. N. Wadia, formerly Government vacant ground, and on or towards the south partly by Mount Road, otherwise called Victoria-road, and partly by the compound of the property of the said G. E. Pilcher, called Airy Cottage, and which said piece or parcel of land is delineated in the plan thereof now lying in the office of the said Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., and all the estate, right, title, interest, claim and demand whatever of the said company in, to and upon the said premises and every part thereof.
Plans may be seen and particulars and conditions of sale ascertained at the office of the undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 24, Marine Lines, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood, teakwood and inlaid satin wood household furniture, best electro-plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a handsome nearly new sweet-toned harmonium, a handsome English-made high-wheeled dogcart, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, handsome oil-paintings and oleographs, handsome Brussels carpets, table and hanging duplex lamps, &c., the property of Surgeon-Major P. MURPHY.
Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

SALE OF FIRST AND SECOND CLASS TEAK SQUARES.
On SATURDAY, the 27th March, at 5 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction in Kasara Basin, to close consignments,—
125 first class teak squares.
75 second do. do.
In lots to suit purchasers.

On THURSDAY, the 1st day of April, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction in the tent, Pedder Road, Cumballa Hill, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned mahogany semi-grand pianoforte by John Broadwood & Sons, a rosewood 12-stopper harmonium by Alexander, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, kerosine oil table lamps, Brussels carpet, &c., the property of J. T. PEARSON, Esq.
Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.
CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 24th March, 1886.

NOTES
ON
INDIAN LAND REVENUE.
A PLEA FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
[illegible]
Copies can be had at the Bombay Gazette Office.
Price Re 1. Postage half anna.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 5, APOLLO-STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF RACERS AND HACKS.
On SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Locksley Hall," opposite the Byculla Club, the following 14 racers and hacks:—
1. Bay Arab colt, 5 years, 14¼, up to 18 stone, perfect temper and thoroughly broken to harness and regularly ridden by a lady.
2. Chesnut Arabian colt, 4 years, 14-1, good lady's horse, grand stepper in harness, up to 11 stone.
3. Gray Arab, 5 years, 4 and 1½, up to 14 stone, grand mover, very showy, his paces all round good.
4. Chesnut Arab Galloway "Diamond," 5 years, 13-3¼, very promising for the turf, gave very good trial, very handsome blood all over.
5. Bay Arab horse "Sir Garnet," 5 years, 14-2¼, run in last Bangalore and Poona meeting, maiden, great power, bone and substance, will make first class horse for up-country races or for stud purposes.
6. Bay Arab Galloway "Bantum," 13 by 3, 4 years old, well-known on the turf, winner of several pony races at Secunderad, Poona and last Hyderabad meeting, where he bet Grey Mist twice, will make a first class galloway in up-country meeting, as he proved a great weight carrier.
7. Chesnut Arab Galloway "Golden Star," 5 years, 14, maiden, shown great speed, blood all over, very promising for next racing season.
8. Dark iron grey "Darkness" 6 years, 14-1½, given a great trial, and a very promising maiden, real cut of a hunter.
9. Dark grey Galloway "Punch," 4 years, 13 by 3, great power up to any weight, very promising maiden for up-country races or weight carrying hunter.
10. Bay Arab maiden "Starlight," 5 years, 14-2, blood all over, never was trained or tried in consequence of very poor condition when landed.
11. 1 Nutmeg grey Arab "Duke," 5 years old, 14-3, good trial, very promising maiden for up-country races.
12. 1 Bay country-bred young "Stoic," by celebrated galloway Stoic, 5 years old, 14-3, a perfect picture, has been regularly ridden by a lady, grand mover.
13. Bay Arab colt 4 years old, 14-3, promising maiden, imported this season, well bred, will make a very good charger.
14. Chesnut Arab galloway, 5 years old, 13-3¼, very handsome, will make good lady's horse.
The above horses are worth the attention of the public, as such an opportunity does not occur every day in Bombay. Intending purchasers only have to visit the horses, and they will speak for themselves. These horses are only sold because Mr. Ali Abdoola wishes to reduce his stud. Every opportunity for inspection and examination will be given to intending purchasers.
The horses are now standing on view at "Locksley Hall," next to Messrs. Abdool Rahman Minee & Co.'s stable.

On SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, teakwood and blackwood household furniture, such as cupboards, chairs, couches, bedsteads, easy chair, sing bath tubs, &c.
1 case best horse shoe nails Nos. 6, 7, 8.
1 " " " " " 4, 6, 8.
1 cask best English horse shoe for Australian horses, 5¼, 5½, 5¾.
AT 1-30 P.M.
1 handsome four-wheeled Perth dog-cart, nearly new for single or pair, a very stylish and pretty carriage.
1 bay stud bred horse, 7 years old, 14 hands, 12 inches high, quiet to ride, a good hack.
2 milked buffaloes.

On MONDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Cumballa Hill, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood and satinwood substantial made French-polished household furniture, &c., a handsome mahogany grand square pianoforte by John Broadwood and Sons, best electro-plated ware, very rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, handsome table ornaments, rich Brussels carpets, a handsome full sized grand square pianoforte, piano stool, &c., the property of J. H. GRANT, Esq., C. S.
Catalogues will be published and the property on view for four days before the sale.

Under instructions from the sole Liquidator, Bombay Brick and Tile Factory, Limited, in liquidation, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on MONDAY, the 29th instant, at 3 p.m., sell by public auction at their rooms all the Company's plants, stores, land, buildings, &c., situated at Taluka Callian, in the Collectorate of Thana. The land by admeasurement is 33 acres, is beautifully situated by the side of the Callian creek, and affords safe and speedy means of despatch of bricks to Bombay both by sea and rail. There is a pucca-built Brick Kiln on Bull's patent principles, while fine clay is obtainable on the ground in any quantity. Bricks made by the Company have been approved and used by Government Engineers, Contractors, and Builders, &c.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

On TUESDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the "Seascale," Breach Candy, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood plain and carved French-polished household furniture, best platedware, very rich crockery and glassware, first-rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of Professor W. WORDSWORTH.
Catalogues will be published, and the property on view four days days the sale.

On MONDAY, the 19th April next, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Pedder-road, Cumballa Hill, the very valuable and handsome blackwood, teakwood and satinwood, French-polished plain and carved household furniture, best electro-plated ware, very rich crockery and glassware, a handsome mahogany full-toned grand square pianoforte by Richard Lipp & Son, very handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, firstrate oil paintings and oleographs in gilt frame, handsome Hink's patent duplex standing and hanging kerosine lamps, rich brussels and Persian carpets, &c., &c., the property of T. W. ROWLINS, Esq.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

ON COMMISSION SALE.
Just received from one of the leading manufactures in Walsall best English pair horse carriage harness, close plated silver on German silver, queen's pattern double buckles, with all over scroll haimes, steel Liverpool bits, 14 chased sparrow ornaments stitched in best English solid leather, all in double work, complete with saddle cloths.
BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 24th March, 1886.

NOTICES.

TO BE LET, a BUNGALOW in Marine-lines, facing the Sea. Rent moderate. For further particulars apply to
P. BYRAMJEE, House Agent.
2, Hornby-row.

MATHERAN.
THE Undersigned is now prepared to negotiate for MATHERAN BUNGALOWS for the PRESENT SEASON. Several Bungalows having been already Let, the intending Occupiers would do well in losing no time to secure the few good remaining houses. For further particulars apply to
P. BYRAMJEE, House Agent.
2, Hornby Row.

TO BE LET, from 1st April next, for about three months, a furnished BUNGALOW on "THE RIDGE," Malabar Hill. Rent moderate. For further particulars apply to
P. BYRAMJEE, House Agent.
2, Hornby-row.

THE BHOWNUGGER COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY (IN LIQUIDATION).
ON THURSDAY, the 1st day of April, 1886, at 3 o'clock p.m. (Bombay time), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., Auctioneers, will put up for sale by PUBLIC AUCTION in two lots, at their Sale Rooms, No. 5 Apollo Street, Bombay, by order of the Liquidators of the Bhownugger Cotton Manufacturing Company, Limited, and with the concurrence of Messrs. Withuldas Samaldas, Vajeshunker Gowrishunker, Venishunker Luxmishunker, and Bhugwandas Bhugwanbhai (the Mortgagees), the following VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY of the abovenamed Company, viz:—
LOT I.
First.—All that piece or parcel of land, formerly waste land of the Durbar of Bhownuggur, situate outside the gate of the bunder of the City of Bhownugger, on the west side of the road leading to the bunder at the distance of 80 feet from the road and 40 feet from the north wall of the press building of Patell Dhana Amersey, measuring 300 feet from east to west and 300 feet from north to south, together with the press house and machinery of the Company, situate on the above described piece or parcel of land, comprising two Nasmyth Wilson and Co.'s presses with finishers combined for finishing bales without removal; the presses have each one ram of 11 in. diameter with two supporting pillars, and the finishers have each two rams 20 in. diameter, 1877 pattern.
Two high pressure Steam Engines, Cylinders 20 in. diameter, stroke 26 in., with two sets of pumps, 6 rams each, for working the presses.
One Boiler 25 feet long, 6 feet 9 in. diameter, 2 flues each 32 in., diameter.
One Donkey Engine, 5 in. ram.
One Crab Winch.
Two Screw Jacks.
Two Beam Scales.
Sundries, Fitters Tools and Stores.
The said premises first above described are subject to a yearly rent of Rs. 200, and are held under a lease from the Thakore of Bhownugger for so long as the presses of the said Company should continue working. This lease will be surrendered to the Thakore of Bhownuggur, who will grant a fresh lease to the purchaser on the same terms as those contained in the present lease.
LOT II.
Secondly.—All that piece or parcel of land in the town of Mohwa, measuring 300 feet from north to south and 625 feet from east to west, situate on the west side of the road to the bunder out of the Khar Gate, and on the north side of the road to Dewania, together with the press house, situate on the said last mentioned piece of land, containing Three Nasmyth Wilson and Co.'s patent presses 1872, each press with three rams 11 in. diameter.
Two high pressure Steam Engines, 15 in. cylinders 20 in. stroke. Each engine with the necessary pumps attached for working the presses.
One Donkey Engine with ram 2¼ inches diameter.
One Boiler, 25 feet long, 7 feet diameter, with 2 flues, each 33 in. diameter.
One Screw-cutting Gap, Lathe, 9 feet long, 8 in. centre, with tools and driving wheels.
One Manual Fire Engine.
One Hand Pump.
One American Weighing Scale for full pressed bales.
Two sets of Taps and Dies.
Spare stores, 2 new rams, 2 cylinders, 2 press doors and sundries.
The Compound is enclosed with fencing, and is 408 feet long by 300 feet wide.
This fencing is also comprised in the lot.
The said premises secondly above described are subject to a yearly rent of Rs. 15, and are held under a lease from the Thakore of Bhownuggur. The lease will be surrendered to the Thakore of Bhownuggur, who will grant a fresh lease to the purchaser on the same terms as those contained in the present lease.
The vendors reserve to themselves the right to put up the above described property for sale in two lots as above mentioned, or at their option to put up the whole of the said property for sale in one lot.
The above property will be sold subject to particulars and conditions of sale, for which application should be made to Messrs. CRAIGIE, LYNCH, and OWEN, Solicitors, Apollo Street, Bombay.
Bombay, March 8, 1886.

NOTICES.

K. F. CHHAPGAR AND CO.,
CIVIL ENGINEERS,
78, TAMARIND LANE, BOMBAY.
PLANS, Tracings, Surveys and Charts, Estimates and Specifications carefully prepared, and Strict Supervision exercised.
Annual contracts for petty repairs, whitewashing, and painting to private buildings, mills, etc., undertaken.

A PUBLIC MEETING OF THE "BOMBAY RATE-PAYERS' AND RESIDENTS' ASSOCIATION."
A PUBLIC MEETING of the Residents and Rate-payers of Bombay will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 24th inst., at 5-30 p.m., at the Framjee Cawasjee Institute, for the purpose of considering the advisability of reviving the old Rate-payer Association and adopt in such measures as may be considered necessary to watch the interest of the Ratepayers and Residents of Bombay.
All interested in the cause are earnestly requested to be present.
The Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhai Nowrojee has kindly consented to preside on the occasion.
TOOKARAM TATYA,
S. K. SANJAVA,
FURDOONJEE MERWENJEE BANAJEE,
Honorary Secretaries, *pro. tem.*
Bombay, 22rd March, 1886.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES JUTE MILL COMPANY, Ld., CAWNPORE.
TO supply the public with a quality of FLOOR CLOTH of the strength and durability of Durries, and yet at as low a cost as they paid heretofore, for cotton floor cloth (called farash), this Company is now prepared to offer at the low rates varying from As. 4 to As. 6 per yard, heavy jute woven and printed FLOOR CLOTHS, width 2¼ and 40 inches, respectively, in a variety of patterns and colours
Floor Cloths and Durries made up to any required size with neat broad borders to match pattern, much improving the look of the cloth.
Hall Carpets, 7' by 47'', of various neat bright patterns, at Rs. 1 each.
Door Mats, 4' by 28'', of various neat bright coloured patterns, at As. 8 each.
The attention of District Officers is particularly called to the above Floor Cloth, which, if sewn together to fit any tent, would be at one-third of the cost of Durries.
For Patterns and further particulars apply to the MANAGING AGENTS.

GOLD MEDAL TEA.
TRADE MARK K T E IN A TRIANGLE.
THE K T E TEAS, grown at an elevation of nearly 7,000 feet, reputed for their exquisite delicacy of flavour and aroma for which they have been awarded eight prizes, seven diplomas, and one first class certificate, are to be had from us in 1 lb. packets, and we respectfully solicit a trial from all who like a good cup of tea.
BOLTON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT NO. 337 OF 1882.
LUCKMIDASS KHIMJEE, for himself and as partner with DINNANATH RAGHOONATH KHOTE, and the said DINNANATH RAGHOONATH KHOTE, both of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitants, carrying on business in Bombay, as Merchants and Brokers, under the name, style, and firm of LUCKMIDASS KHIMJI AND COMPANY..........Plaintiffs.
vs.
SHANTARAM NARAYEN, of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitant, Vakeel of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, residing at Malabar Hill, and KURSONDAS SHAMJEE, also of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitant, residing at Vadachee Gadee, Maudvee Bunder, without the Fort, Bombay..........Defendants.
PURSUANT to the Judge's Order made in the above suit, bearing date the 13th day of August, 1885, the undermentioned properties will be sold by Public Auction, in three lots, before Charles Edward Fox, Esquire, the Commissioner of this Honorable Court, at his Office, in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th day of March, 1886, at the hour of 3 o'clock in the afternoon.
LOT NO. 1.
All the right, title, estate and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiffs LUCKMIDASS KHIMJI, personally and the said LUCKMIDASS KHIMJEE and DINNANATH RAGHOONATH KHOTE, carrying on business under the name, style, and firm of LUCKMIDASS KHIMJEE AND COMPANY, and of the Defendants SHANTARAM NARAYEN and KURSONDAS SHAMJEE, or any of them in all those several pieces or parcels of land or ground, adjoining each other containing by admeasurement 1,544 square yards or thereabouts, one portion of the said land containing by admeasurement 490¼ square yards, is of Fuzandari tenure, and the remaining portion is of Pension and Tax tenure, and the messuage, shops, tenements, standing thereon, situate and being on the north side of Old Hunooman Lane, in the sub-district of Mandvi, in the Town and Island of Bombay, and are bounded on the north by a passage, dividing the property from the property of Vulabdass Hurjiwan, on the south by the Old Hunooman Lane aforesaid, on the east by the properties of Shamjee Khimjee, and Mahaluxmibai, wife of Shri Brijlaljee Maharaj, and Sir Mangaldas Nathoobhoy, Knight, C.S.I., and on the west by the properties of Dayal Narsey and Thakersey Govindjee, which said premises are assessed under Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 69, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81 and 85, and by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 161, and fazundari No. 12, and all which said premises were previously to the year 1863 in the possession of Vussanjee Canji and Mooljee Canji, and are now in the occupation of Cursondas Ludha and others as tenants of Luckmidas Khimjee.
LOT NO. 2.
All the right, title, estate and interest of the above-named Plaintiffs Luckmidass Khimjee personally and the said Luckmidass Khimjee and Dinnanath Raghoonath Khote, carrying on business under the name, style and firm of Luckmidass Khimjee and Company, and of the defendants Shantaram Narayen and Kursondass Shamjee, or any of them in all those two properties comprising one whole tract of land being Foras freehold ground, situate on the western side of the DeLisle-road, in the Bhooleshwar district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 5,170 square yards, and bounded as follows:—On or towards the north by the properties of Nana Bhikaji, Koosbaba Chapaji and Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, C.S.I., on or towards the south by a public passage, on or towards the east by the said DeLisle-road, and on or towards the west by the property of Vussonjee Premjee and all which said premises were formerly in the occupation of Mooljee Canjee and are now in the occupation of tenants.
LOT NO. 3.
All the right, title, estate and interest of the above-named Plaintiffs Luckmidass Khimji personally and the said Luckmidass Khimji and Dinnanath Raghoonath Khote, carrying on business under the name, style, and firm of Luckmidass Khimji and Company and of the Defendants Shantaram Narayen and Kursondass Shamjee or any of them in all that piece or parcel of land or ground and a Bungalow situate at Chimboor in Salsette containing by admeasurement 6,302 4-9 square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows:—On the north and east by Government pasture land, on the south by public road leading to Trombay, and on the west by land belonging to Hurrichand Antoba. The said property is unoccupied.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made at the Office of the said Commissioner and at the Office of Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, Attornies for the said Plaintiffs above-named No. 20, Esplanade Road National Bank Building, Bombay—Dated this 3rd day of February 1886.
CHARLES E. FOX, Commissioner.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT NO. 332 OF 1883
DOSSABHOY HORMUSJEE PANDAY, of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitant, the Administrator of the Estate and Effects of HORMUSJEE RUSTOMJEE PANDAY, deceased, residing in a house No. 53, situate at Cowasjee Patel Street, within the Fort, in the Island of Bombay..........Plaintiff.
vs.
FRAMJEE RUSTOMJEE PANDAY, of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitant, residing in a house No. 25, situate at Purshotum Chimajee Street, within the Fort, in the Island of Bombay, and BOMANJEE HORMUSJEE CHINAY, of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitant, residing in a house No. 40, in Bazaar Gate Street, within the Fort, in the Island of Bombay, the Executor and Trustee named in the last Will and Testament of RUTTONBAI, widow of JEHANGHIR RUSTOMJEE deceased..........Defendants.
PURSUANT to the Decree made in the above Suit, and bearing date the twenty-third day of September, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four, the following immoveable property will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION in one lot before CHARLES EDWARD Fox, Esquire, Commissioner of this Honorable Court, at his office, in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the thirty-first day of March, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.
PARTICULARS.
All the right, title, estate and interest of the Plaintiff Dosabhoy Hormusjee Panday, and the Defendants Framjee Rustomjee Panday and Bomanjee Hormusjee Chinay, or any of them, in ALL that piece or parcel of land or ground situate on the east side of Purshotum Chimjee or Barber Street, within the Fort, in the Island of Bombay, in the Registration sub-district of Fort and Colaba, containing by admeasurement one hundred and twelve square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Quit and Ground Rent under old No. 281, new No. 5178, old Survey No. 442, and new Survey No. 8952, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house, tank and well standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay formerly under No. 7, and now under No. 25, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the north by the house formerly belonging to Andhiaroo Pestonjee Byramjee Kapudwala, and now belonging to Muncherjee Rustomjee Bottliwala, on or towards the south by a sweeper's passage dividing the property to be sold from the property of Ardaseer Byramjee and Nusserwanjee Byramjee Laskari, on or towards the east by a sweeper's passage dividing the property to be sold from the property formerly belonging to Sorabjee Rustomjee Framna, and now belonging to Dorabjee Muncherjee Nanjiwara, and on or towards the west by the said public road called Purshotum Chimajee or Barber Street, and which said premises were formerly in the occupation of the widow and sons of Rustomjee Limjee Bhicajee deceased, and are now in the occupation of the said Plaintiff DOSSABHOY HORMUSJEE PANDAY, and the said defendants FRAMJEE RUSTOMJEE PANDAY and BOMANJEE HORMUSJEE CHINAY, respectively.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made at the office of the said Commissioner, and at the office of Messrs. Chalk and Walker, Attorneys for the said Plaintiff, No. 17, Church-gate-street, Fort, Bombay, at the office of Mr. Jamsetjee Cursetjee Ganga, Attorney for the said Defendant Framjee Pestonjee Panday, No. 2, Bell Lane, Fort, and at the office of Messrs. Bicknell and Kanga, Attorneys for the said Defendant Bomanjee Hormusjee Chinay, Rampart Row, Fort.—Dated this 4th day of February, 1886.
CHARLES E. FOX, Commissioner.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL..........£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND..........£800,000
LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.
C. LOWELL, Manager.
Rampart Row, W.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, Limited.
PAID-UP CAPITAL..........£500,000.
LONDON BANKERS:
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BANK OF SCOTLAND.
DEPOSITS are received at the undermentioned Rates of Interest:—
FIXED, for 12 months..........5 per cent. per annum.
" " 6 " ....4 per cent. "
and for other periods subject to special arrangement.
INTEREST at 2 per cent. is allowed on current account daily balances not exceeding Rs. 25,000.
DRAFTS granted on London, Scotland, and Ireland and the Bank's Agencies in the East.
SECURITIES received for Custody; no commission charged on withdrawal. Interest and Dividends collected and the purchase and sale of Securities effected.
CLAIMS on the Official Liquidator of the Oriental Bank Corporation are purchased for cash or exchanged for Fixed Deposits of the New Oriental Bank on terms to be learned on application.
A. F. SIMPSON, Manager, Bombay Branch.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital	$7,500,000
Reserve Fund	$4,500,000
Reserve for Equalization of Dividends	$500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$7,500,000

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.
BOMBAY—INTEREST ALLOWED
On Current Deposit Accounts, at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 500 and upwards, but not exceeding Rs. 100,000.
On Fixed Deposits:—
For 6 months, at 4 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months, at 4½ per cent. per annum.
LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
F. DE BOVIS, Agent.
Offices of the Corporation, Church-gate-street, Bombay, December 12, 1885.

NOTICES.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBT.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.
HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 50 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yards. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse Shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.
COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, DIFFICULTY of BREATHING are speedily cured by KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES, recognised and recommended by the Medical Faculty. No other remedy is half so effective. One Lozenge alone gives relief. They contain no Opium, Morphia, nor any violent drug, and may be taken by the most delicate. One or two at bed-time ensures rest when troubled by the throat, sold at all Chemists, in bottles.

LAIRD'S WELSH HARTLEY STEAM COAL.
THIS old and well-known brand is eminently adapted for use and storing in a hot climate, being large, hard, and not so readily affected as other kinds of Coal by exposure to weather. It is supplied of the same good quality as heretofore by
J. P. HIGGINSON & Co.,
25, Castle-street,
Liverpool, England.

J. NEUBERG,
5, Meadow Street.
JUST TO HAND
A CHOICE PARCEL OF
REAL MANILLA
CIGARS AND CHEROOTS,
"Cavite" Brand,
Extra fine quality and size,
The finest production of the Manillas and Choicest Importation of the Season,
Carefully selected by Mr. Neuberg's special agent at
MANILLA.
"PRIMA, PRIMA QUALITE"

No. 1 CIGARS,
"Cavites."
Rs. 90 per 1,000.
Per Box of 50, Rs. 5.

No. 2 CIGARS,
"Cavites."
Rs. 60 per 1,000.
Per Box of 100, Rs. 6-8.

No. 2 CHEROOTS,
"Cavites."
Rs. 60 per 1,000.
Per Box of 100, Rs. 6-8.

No. 3 CIGARS,
"Cavites."
Rs. 40 per 1,000
Per Box of 200, Rs. 9.

JAVA CIGARS.
SPECIALLY RECOMMENDED.
MILD, MELLOW AND FREE.

		Per 1,000	Per box of 100
FLOR DE JAVA,	"COQUETAS"	Rs. 30	Rs. 3 8
Do.	"TRABUCOS"	" 35	" 4 0
Do.	"ROYALS"	" 40	" 4 8
Do.	"ATALANTA"	" 45	" 5 0

Samples forwarded on Application.
J. NEUBERG,
MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

INDISPENSABE TO TRAVELLERS IN INDIA.
THE INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE,
A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time and fare tables of the Railway Companies' sea-boats and Dak companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c. With a new Coloured Map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Postage Free. Published on the first of every month at the Bombay *Gazette* Office.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Town Council, 3 p.m.
Prize Distribution, Parsee Girls' School Associations Schools, 4-30 p.m.
Prize Distribution, Indo-British Institution, 5-30 p.m.
Cycling Meet, Band-stand, 5-30 p.m.
Public Meeting Ratepayers' Association, Framjee Cowasjee Institute, 5 30 p.m.
Gaiety Theatre, Pirates of Penzeance, 9 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 22nd:—St. Marrow, from New York. Yesterday:—Inchrhona (s), from Liverpool; and Pachumba (s), Kurrachee.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Empress entered and the s. s. Teheran and Atrato left the dock on Monday. The s. s. Australasian and Fedele Primavesi entered it yesterday.

THE CYCLING MEET.—The meeting of cyclists this evening will take place at the bandstand at 5-30 p.m.; at Churney-road, quarter of an hour later; and at the Victoria Gardens, at six o'clock. There will be about an hour's spin.

MR. RAMDAS CHUBILDAS.—Last mail brought the news that Mr. Ramdas Chubildas, son of Mr. Chubildas Lulloobhoy, Nepean Sea-road, had successfully passed the Tripos Examination at Cambridge, and was adjudged senior prizeman.

A PICK-POCKET.—Yellapa Pochetti, a labourer, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of stealing Rs. 1-12 from the pocket of Hajee Fakeera, a hawker of *sarries*, while standing in a crowd that had collected in a lane at Cammatteepora on Monday evening last. He was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

DEATH FROM BURNS.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Purboodevi Road, Lower Mahim, on the body of Luxmeebai, woman, aged 80 years. On Sunday night, at about 8 o'clock, while deceased was seated near an oil lamp, her clothes caught fire, and she was very much burnt about the body. She died from its effects at 8 p. m. on Monday. A verdict of accidental death from burns was recorded.

THEFT.—Kondi Hurry, a vagrant, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of stealing a cotton sheet, valued 14 annas, the property of Sukina, woman. The complainant left the cotton sheet out to dry on Monday afternoon in front of her house at Girgaum, when, soon after, she observed accused walking off with the sheet, and raised a cry, when the accused was arrested by a policeman with the sheet in his possession. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge, and also admitted a previous conviction. He was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT ON BOARD THE MAIL STEAMER.—On the arrival of the English mail-steamer Assam on Monday, the captain handed over to the Water Police authorities a man named Paul Fernandes, the bed-room steward, charging him with the theft of sixteen sovereigns belonging to a lady passenger named Mrs. Sophy Collier, during the voyage. The accused, it appears, on the 11th February last, was detected by the lady in her cabin, tampering with a bag. Her suspicious were aroused, and on examining the bag, she found that the sixteen sovereigns she had in it were missing. She questioned the accused, who denied having taken the money, but on searching him the sovereigns were found concealed on his person. The accused is said to have been in the employ of the P. and O. Company for the past twenty years.

BREACH OF TRUST BY A CLERK.—Before Mr. Cooper yesterday, Narayen Trimbuck, a clerk in the Tramway Company, was charged by Inspector Rennie with committing criminal breach of trust of a sum of Rs. 15, the property of the Company. Mr. F. Remington, the deputy manager of the Company, stated that the accused's duties were to issue change and receive cash from conductors. For this purpose he was entrusted with a sum of Rs. 200 in small change. Last Friday he was given Rs. 200 by the head-clerk, but on Sunday, when giving over charge to another clerk, it was found he had Rs. 15 short. When asked for an explanation, he admitted having spent the money, and promised to replace the amount. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge. His Worship sentenced him to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

THE JAMSHEDI NAOROZ FESTIVAL.

THE Sultani Naoroz festival, or the Jamshedi Naoroz, which corresponds with the vernal equinox, was celebrated by several members of the Parsee community, on Sunday, as a day of rejoicing. In Persia this festival, which heralds in the new year, is celebrated for six successive days, *viz.*, from Roj Hormazd to Roj Khurdad, with unusual pomp by all the inhabitants, whether Mahomedans or Parsees. In India the day is considered simply as a day of feasting and merriment, and with this end in view, some 300 Parsees met at Cama Bagh, Khetwady, among them being several well-known gentlemen. At 4 p. m. Dustoorjee Saheb Jamaspjee Minocherjee, the high priest of the Parsees, assisted by other dustoors, both Shanshai and Kadmi, performed the *Jusson* ceremony in the Cama Baug fire-temple according to their religious precepts. After the ceremony was over, the party repaired to the large front hall, where a Portuguese string band and native musicians played lively tunes. The little ones especially were apparently most amused, as was evident from various attempts by them to take to dancing. At the dinner, which took place at a later hour, the toasts of the Empress of India, the Prince of Wales, the Royal Family, the Governor-General and the Governor of Bombay were drunk with hearty cheers. The general management of the festival was entrusted to Mr. Cooverjee Naorojee, who spared no pains to make the affair a success. The party separated about midnight.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE third ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held yesterday afternoon at its registered office in Apollo Street. Mr. J. Drennan presided.

The following report of the directors was issued to the shareholders:—

"Your directors beg to wait upon you with copies of audited profit and loss account and balance-sheet made up to 31st December 1885. It will be seen from the accounts that the company has made a net profit during the year of Rs. 58,680-4-2, and your directors recommend that this amount be disposed of as follows, viz.:—Rs. 6,179-11-6 be placed to credit of depreciation account, being at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum on the value of buildings, machinery, tools, &c.; and that Rs. 2,005-8-6 be written off for preliminary expenses; Rs. 242-8 0 be written off for bad debts; Rs. 19,000-0-0 be carried to reserve fund: Rs. 31,252 8-2, the balance left to credit of profit and loss account, be utilized for the purpose of paying a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum."

On the proposition of the chairman, seconded by Captain Russell, the above report and audited balance-sheet made up to 31st December 1885, was adopted. A dividend was declared of Rs. 7½ per share of Rs. 150 paid-up, and Rs. 10 per share, of Rs. 200 paid-up, equal to 10 per cent., payable on and after the 5th April. Messrs. John Marshall and George Cotton were re-elected directors of the company, and Mr. G. Lidbetter was re-appointed auditor of the company at a remuneration of Rs. 150 a year. A vote of thanks to the chairman brought the meeting to a close.

DEPARTURE OF THE TROOPSHIP CROCODILE.

H M's TROOPSHIP CROCODILE, 4,171 tons, Captain H Carr, sails to-day for England, with 56 officers, 17 ladies, 8 children, 497 men, 74 women, and 209 children. The following is the list of the officers and their families:—

Col and Mrs W G Andrewes, R H A; Dy Surg Gl and Mrs W M Webb, M S; Col and Mrs Sir J Campbell and child, R A; Col and Mrs W Barnard, Manchester; Col F J G Murray, 3rd Dr Gds; Col and Mrs J F Caldwell, So Wales Bord; Br-Surg and Mrs J H Hunt, M S; Major G T Carré, Bl R A; Major and Mrs P S Coppinger and child, Bl A P D; Major and Mrs W D Graham, A P D; Major J C Humfrey, Bl A P D; Surg R H Forman, Bl M S; Surg and Mrs M Kavanagh, Bl M S; Surg G F A Smith, B, M S; Surg and Mrs D O' Sullivan, Bo M S; Surg and Mrs Franklyn and child, Bo M S; Capt H R Rosel Rl Bord; Surg H P Sloggett, Bl M S; Capt and Mrs W Montgomery, Mds A P D; Capt E Lindesey, Bo Lo No Lancers; Capt W Christie, Bl A P D; Capt R F Trotter, Bl S C; Capt T E Bland, Lanc Fus; Capt J B McDonell, Bl Inf; Capt E Hill, Bl R E; Capt G T Noel, Dur Lt Inf; Capt T G Barclay, Mds Beds; Capt W F Montresor, Bl S C; Capt R E H Gewspine, Bl Rl W Fus; Capt L Bell, Bl R A; Capt J H Leslie, Bl R A; Capt H C Molesworth, Bl R A; Lieut G W Swiney, Bl S C; Lieut J W B Meade, Bl S C; Lieut R C Ironmonger, Mds S C; Lieut G L W Emerson, Bl R A; Lieut C R Douglas Hamilton, Bl 6th Dr Gds; Lieut G Benson, Bl R R A; Lieut H R Tufnell, Bo Gloucester; Lieut and Mrs F C K Hunter, Mds So Wales Bord; Lieut G Mackintosh, Seaforth Highs; Lieut R D Vizard, Bl Manchester; Lieut H P Godden, Mds Bedfordshire; Lieut C William, Bl 3rd Dr Gds; Lieut J K Fraser, Mds 14th Hussars; Lieut A M Sugden, Mds So Wales Bord; Lieut J H B Barter, Bo Rl Lanc; Lieut A G Smith, Bo Worcester; Lieut L H Prioleau, Manch Regt; Lieut V Isham, Bl Suf; Lieut H C Petre, 4th Rifle Bde; Lieut F A O Hamilton, West Ridg; Lieut B Mahon, Bl 18th Hussars; Lieut R F Alison, Rl Seaforth Highs; Lieut and Mrs J W Laurence, Rl Warwickshire; Lieut R E Galindo, Mds 14th Hussars.

TEAS.—The best are those of the HOLTA TEA COMPANY (Gold Medal), and they take the highest place at the Calcutta Tea Sales. Samples, one ounce each, of four kinds of Choicest Teas sent to any part of India for 8 as., postage paid.—PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

THE half-yearly meeting of the above-named corporation was held at the City Hall, at noon, on the 27th February:—

The chief manager read the notice calling the meeting.

The chairman read the report, and then said:—Gentlemen,—It is again my privilege to come before you with a very favourable report of the Bank's working for the past year. In addition to the usual dividend of £2, the profits admit of our giving a bonus of 10 shillings, making a dividend of about 22 per cent. for the year on our paid-up capital. The unprecedentedly low sterling value of the dollar causes these together to absorb nine lacs of dollars. We propose writing $25,000 off the premises account, and carrying forward $63,800.38 Turning to the figures of the report, you will notice a very marked increase in the deposits and increase of twelve millions of dollars during the year, a satisfactory sign, as showing confidence in the Bank. (Applause.) This increase is mainly in the London deposits. We have now reduced the rate of interest in London as well as India by ½ per cent. per annum—a reduction that will effect a considerable saving in interest. (Applause.) You will observe in our assets, that we have invested £100,000 in Consols and £150,000 in the 3 per cent. India Sterling Loan, which are to be held as a special London reserve and lodged with the Bank of England—a prudent measure which will, I am sure, commend itself to the shareholders. The Indian Government Rupee Paper that we now hold amounts to Rs. 66,17,000, which is in excess of our previous holdings, and all our securities stand in our books under their present market value. (Applause). Of China Loan Bonds we had on 31st December last about 13½ lacs of dollars of the A. & C, loans which stand in our books at par; these are being disposed of gradually at a handsome premium. (Applause.) The Bills receivable, bills discounted and loans as well as bills payable show a substantial advance on the figures of 30th June last, and point to the increase in the Bank's business. Every bad and doubtful account has been most fully provided for, and I am glad to say that none of our outstanding advances give us any anxiety. (Applause.) Gentlemen, I am pleased to say that we have started this half year exceedingly well. (Applause.) The successful floating of the China Merchant Steam Navigation Company's debentures for £300,000 in Shanghai last month was attended with very satisfactory result to the Bank, and you are aware that we have still to receive a considerable sum being profit on the various loans previously negotiated. Mr. Jackson, the chief manager, has applied for twelve months' leave of absence, which has been granted. I take this opportunity of recording the immense services Mr. Jackson has rendered to the Bank by his unremitting energy and ability during the ten years he has had the chief management. (Loud and prolonged applause.) When Mr. Jackson first took charge of the Bank at the beginning of 1876 we had a reserve fund of only 100,000 dlrs.; to-day we have 4,500,000 dlrs. reserve and 500,000 dlrs. for equalization of dividends—(Renewed applause)—our assets were 34,634,361.75 dlrs. against 104,798,886.51 dlrs.; our Marine Insurance account was 50,006.15 dlrs. against 233,017.43 dlrs. notes in circulation 1,881,996.27 dlrs. against 4,662,736.22 dlrs.; deposits 11,526,262.36 dlrs. against 65,615,078.96 dlrs. Considering these vast strides the Bank, has made and the important position it has attained, your Board of Directors intend to present the chief manager on his departure with an honorarium of £8,000—(loud applause)—and we trust that, after enjoying his well-earned holiday, he will return to his post to devote many more years to the service of the Bank. I am confident that this mark of recognition of Mr. Jackson's eminent services will meet with the hearty approval of all shareholders. (Cheers and applause.) Mr. Cameron was invited to take the chief management during Mr. Jackson's absence, but that gentleman thought that the Bank's interests would be best served by his remaining in Shanghai, a reason fully appreciated by the directors. Mr. John Walter, who has had long experience in the service of the Bank has been appointed acting chief manager. Owing to the increase of business at various branches, we have for sometime past been desirous of having an inspector of branches, and we have now decided to appoint Mr. G. E. Noble to this post. Gentlemen, permit me, in conclusion, to state that I consider myself indeed fortunate to be able to close my second chairmanship of this board by placing before you a report showing such a highly satisfactory state of affairs. Before moving the adoption of the report and accounts I shall be glad to answer any questions or give any information.

After a short pause, and no one putting any question, the chairman said—As there are no questions, I have much pleasure in proposing that the report and accounts as presented be adopted and passed.

Mr. C. P. Chater:—Mr. Chairman and gentlemen,—I have very much pleasure in seconding the adoption of the report. In doing so, with your permission, Mr. Chairman, I should like to make a few remarks on your speech, or, rather, on that portion which concerns Mr. Jackson's honorarium. You have, Mr Chairman, in a very concise and comprehensive manner traced the position of the Bank to the shareholders. You have pointed out to us the enormous increase in the volume of the business of the Bank; you have pointed out to us the very large reserve fund we have at the present moment; but I think, Mr. Chairman, you have omitted to point out to us the very handsome dividends that we have received, and also the very large increase in the value of our shares. Gentlemen, we all know that the directors are not supposed to be guided one way or the other by the value of the shares in the market; but, gentlemen, it is a matter of the utmost importance that our shares should command a good price in the open market. I have been a shareholder, gentlemen, in this Bank for a considerable number of years. I was a shareholder in this Bank long before Mr. Jackson was called upon to take supreme charge of the Bank. I was a shareholder in the Bank when he took it, and I am a shareholder today, and, I am glad to say, to a very large amount. (Laughter and applause.) When Mr. Jackson took charge of the Bank the shares of this corporation were quoted in the market, not in Hongkong but on the London Stock Exchange at something like £13 or £20. Although there has been a large increase in the capital of the Bank since then, the old shares to-day are selling in London at £66 and upwards, (Applause.) This means prosperity, not only to the Bank, but to everyone connected with it. It means prosperity to this Colony in particular and to China in general, and I am sure, from the handsome manner you have received the speech of the chairman, that you are all of my opinion, that the man who has brought about this happy state of affairs should be called upon to share in that prosperity. (Loud applause). I am sure, gentlemen, that if we were seated on the opposite side, we would do what our directors have done. I am sure we would not allow Mr. Jackson to go home without in some substantial manner proving to him our appreciation of his most valuable services,—(hear. hear)—not only to us as shareholders, but to this Colony in particular. (Applause.) Knowing as I do Mr. Jackson, I am sure your cheers to-day will last longer in his memory and will go deeper into his kind heart than the honorarium we are about to give him. (Loud applause.) Mr. Chairman, with these remarks I have great pleasure in seconding the adoption of the report.

The resolution was then put to the meeting by the chairman, and carried unanimously.

Hon. W. Keswick next moved—Mr. Chairman, I beg to propose the re-election of Messrs. Grote Bottomley and Hoppius, the directors, who, by rotation, retire at this meeting.

Mr. Foss seconded, and the resolution was carried unanimously.

Mr. McIver—I beg to propose the re-election of the Hon. P. Ryrie and Mr. Henderson as auditors to the Bank.

Mr Tennant seconded, and the resolution was carried unanimously.

The chairman:—That is all the business. The dividend warrants will be ready on Monday. I would ask you to remain for a few minutes for an extraordinary meeting.

Mr Jackson, who, on rising, was greeted with loud and hearty applause, said:—Gentlemen, I thank you most heartily for the generous proceedings of this day. It is indeed to me a very great gratification that I should, after being associated with you at twenty of these meetings, meet with such a reception at your hands. If I were to take the credit for the ability and everything that has been freely offered to me by the chairman and by Mr Chater, who seconded the adoption of the report, I should be doing a very great injustice to my colleagues No man was ever better aided in his post than I have been by my colleagues. (Applause.) It would indeed be a very easy matter to win a race pulling in the same boat with David MacLean, Ewen Cameron and John Walter. Not only these gentlemen above all, but the other agents down to the last-joined assistant have worked happily, cordially and loyally with me. (Applause.) Gentlemen, I have done my best for the corporation. I am extremely pleased that you consider my best good enough (Long and loud applause.)

EXTRAORDINARY MEETING.

The shareholders present then formed themselves into an extraordinary meeting, and Mr. McIver took the chair.

The chief manager read the notice calling the meeting.

The chairman:—You will have noticed from the special circular sent to all the shareholders on the 12th Feb. that this extraordinary meeting is called for the purpose of asking your sanction to apply for the renewal or extension of the ordinance under which the Bank was incorporated in 1866. I now beg to move the following resolution:—'That the Court of Directors be authorized to apply for and accept a renewed or supplemental ordinance to renew or supplement the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank ordinance of 1866, and for the extension of the time for which the said ordinance was passed, for a further term of 21 years or for such other period as may be by such renewed ordinance provided.'

Mr. S. Hughes—I have much pleasure in seconding the resolution.

The resolution was then put to the meeting, and carried unanimously.

The chairman—I beg to give notice that a further extraordinary meeting will be held in this place on Wednesday, the 17th of March next, at 3 p.m., to confirm the resolution just passed.

This closed the proceedings.

DIVINE SERVICES.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

SERVICE will be held on board the s. s. Darien, in the Prince's Dock, this evening at half-past seven o'clock. Captains, officers, seamen, and others are cordially invited. The Bethel flag will be hoisted.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.
Wednesday 24th March 1886.

8-30 p.m.—Exposition of the Events of Holy week. Subjects.—The judgment of the Jewish people.

MR. EDWIN ARNOLD IN CALCUTTA.

MR. EDWIN ARNOLD, in a letter to the *Daily Telegraph*, describes his visit to Calcutta as follows:—In coming down from Benares to Calcutta we passed the picturesque, but ill-omened, river Kurrumnassa, from the water of which no highcaste native, though ever so thirsty, will drink. Its name is in Sanskrit *Karma-nasha*, the "destroyer of deeds," and its legend is a curious instance of the superstitions yet surviving in India. The Kurrumnassa enters the Ganges at Chausa, flowing by Mirzapore from the hills; but the orthodox say it came into existence by reason of the sin of Raja Trisang Kni. He had killed a cow, murdered a Brahman, and married his stepmother—offences beyond all forgiveness. Had not his repentance been so earnest that the gods, in pity at last of so contrite a sinner, took water from all the rivers in the world, and making the Kurrumnassa with them bade the Raja wash away his guilt in its waves? The threefold crime was thus purged, but the stream is supposed still to bear in its contaminated current the evil of such heinous deeds, and not a iota of any Brahman or Keshatrya woman is ever dipped into it.

Calcutta has been called the "City of Palaces," and presents, no doubt, a stately front of buildings and residences, viewed from the expanse of its grassy esplanade, which is about the finest piece of open ground possessed by any capital. Numerous and well-kept roads traverse this broad playground of the Indian capital, and whether you look inland to the white and yellow houses, backed by the palms, or across its surface to the crowded masts upon the Hooghly, the prospect is proud and metropolitan; the saffron-coloured domes and sweeping façades of Government House being from all points conspicuous. It must be allowed also that the climate of the capital of British India is very delightful in the cold season; the mornings cool, the noons bright yet not oppressive, and the evenings almost chilly. In Lord Dufferin's study there was a lively wood fire at tiffintime on January 21. There is, moreover, as a matter of course, excellent society in Calcutta, especially when the Governor-General resides there; and clubs, libraries, cricket-fields, gardens, tennis grounds, theatres, and endless social entertainments make time pass pleasantly enough. But the native town is decidedly unattractive—the bazaars are common-place and inconveniently crowded—and the dwellings of the official and upper classes, native and European, bear generally a heavy, pretentious character, which has no charm, and is only half relieved by the beauty of the palms and flowering trees, of which the city is full. Government House, however, is a really handsome edifice, well fitted for the abode of Her Majesty's Viceroys, with its sweeping front and flanks, its lofty dome, great gateways, and magnificent halls and saloons, the windows of which look upon splendid clusters of trees, flowery parterres, and over these to the maidan, where half-a-dozen bygone Governors-General sit in artistic bronze upon colossal warhorses. Yet none can wonder if Viceroys and Vicequeens of taste prefer the seclusion and purer air of Barrackpore, the riverside *villegiatura* of the Government, situated about twelve miles up the Ganges. We enjoyed the honour of going thither in Lord Dufferin's steam launch, in company with Lady Dufferin and the house party, which was making its weekly flitting into the country. The great river—sweeping down from the Himalayas, and carrying in its vast volume of water that thick suspended yellow alluvium, washed from a thousand provinces, which gradually builds up the islands and swamps of the Sonderbunds—was crowded with shipping, and full of picturesque, striped and hooded boats, brightly painted, darting down with the tide, and steered by a huge oar lashed to the stern. The immense river population—busy as that on land, and as clamorous—well illustrated the enormous commerce of the Ganges Valley; for though the railway brings down the costlier articles, such as silk and opium, the water-channel is thronged with large and small craft laden with cotton, indigo, grain, jute, dyewoods, timber, fuel, hay; and, indeed, a dhow carrying 500 maunds can be hired for the voyage from Patna at the rate of about Rs. 45. Just beyond the bridge of boats is passed the Neemtollah Burning Ghât, where four or five funeral pyres are always sending their sad wreaths of smoke into the sky. In these upper reaches the Ganges is, of course, less crowded, and its low banks begin to show lines of villas, temples, and rural palaces in place of interminable "go-downs" and offices. Save for the palms and bamboos upon either shore, for the shoal-poles, the caique-like dingheys of the fishing and ferry people, and the scarlet-clad, dusky-skinned crew of our Viceregal launch we might sometimes almost believe ourselves hereabouts off Putney. There are alligators, however, in these quiet waters and aquatic snakes, nor would one need to go very far into the jungle behind the Bengalee villages clustered under the foliage to find deer, wild hogs and even tigers.

The pleasant demesne at Barrackpore is approached by a superb avenue of bamboos, planted by Lady Lytton, and now ripened into a long green feathery bower, sifting the sunlight into coolness, which leads from the private pier to the extensive and beautiful grounds of the palace. There is a central residence for the family, and separate bungalows scattered about the park for visitors; but the lunch-table has been set to-day under one of the most noble specimens of the banyan tree to be seen in India. This is the species which sends down aërial roots, striking into the ground, and forming new trunks, which again make fresh branches and rootlets, until a colonnade of arboreal pillars is created, roofed with a vault of dark glittering green. The name of this Indian fig is *Aswattha*, and the *Bhagavad Gita* says of it: "Who knows the Aswattha knows Veda and all;" because the tree is an emblem of the life of man, who, growing to maturity in the air and sunlight of the sense-world, throws forth ever and ever new roots to bind himself more and more to the earth and its allurements. In this natural banquet-hall our table is well shaded, and all the famous trees of India are to be seen in the Barrackpore Park. Walking under their shade after tiffin, we come to the lovely spot where Lady Canning lies buried on a verdant lawn over-looking the swift river, her tombstone, which bears a touching inscription, being guarded by a handsome railing, and wreathed with Indian and English flowers. The Viceroy, this week, was not with us at Barrackpore, having gone up to Delhi to take part in the great military display; but I had had the privilege of much conversation with him on the previous days at his dinner table and in his private apartments, and was rejoiced to find he had quite thrown off the slight feverish attack sustained in his previous tour. It would be difficult to name a life more valuable to India and the Empire than that of our present accomplished and sagacious Viceroy; one of the few who has had nothing to learn in the East either in fine and noble manners or consummate diplomacy. Lord Dufferin was busily acquiring Persian—as being the Court language of his vast dominions—during his leisure hours, and had already attained such mastery of it that he could easily follow a Persian translation from the Alf Leila, recited to him by his Munshi.

I have the further pleasure of meeting in Calcutta the principal members of the Legislative Council; and if politics came into the scope of these light and desultory letters, I might, with proper reserves, say much, from the native points of view, of the income-tax, of Burma, of the depreciated rupee, of finance generally, of local armies, of the Candahar railway—which must be made—and of many another profoundly important topic. It was also our good fortune to gain the friendship of many native noblemen and gentlemen, such as the Raja Sir Sourindro Mohun Tagore, C. I. E., his brother the Maharaja Joteindro Tagore, the Prince Wajed Ali of Oudh, besides meeting old and valued Calcutta acquaintances like Mr. Abdur Rahman, son of the Prime Minister of Bhopal; Mr. Mozoomdar, the Baboo Sarat Chandra Das, famous for his journey to Lhassa; and Moung Hla Oung, of Rangoon. I had also the honour and advantage of being invited to an assembly of the principal members of the British Indian Association in their council room, and derived great profit from hearing their lucid and generally very reasonable views upon local and imperial topics. In the spacious city house of the Raja Sir Sourindro Tagore, the first authority upon Hindoo music, we also heard excellent performers play upon the *sitar*, the *vina*, the *bansuli*, the *tamboora*, and other indigenous instruments, becoming thus comparatively familiar with the *râges*, *râginis*, *ghazals*, and other classical melodies of the Indian school, which has great and subtle beauties, acknowledged by all good judges. Another singular pleasure was to witness a performance of the "Light of Asia," played by a native company to an audience of Calcutta citizens, whose close attention to the long soliloquies and quick appreciation of all the chief incidents of the story gave a high idea of their intelligence, and proved how metaphysical by nature these Hindoo people are. The stage appliances were deficient to a point incredible for a London manager; and the *mise en scene* sometimes almost laughable in simplicity. Nevertheless there was a refinement and imaginativeness in the acting, as well as an artistic sense very remarkable, and the female performers proved quite as good as the male. The Botanical Gardens of Calcutta, with their mahogany trees and splendid palm groups; the pretty Eden Gardens; the King of Oude's Palace and "Snakery" in Garden Reach; the Zoological Bazaar, the suburban villages embowered in shadowy tropical groves, and planted by pools covered with crimson and white lotuses and the blue nelumbo; the Bengalee men, exactly like ancient Romans, with their toga-like garment and bare black heads, but really the most unwarlike race in the world; the long lines of steamers and sailing ships, the fort, the monuments, the fashionable drives, and the mosquitoes, have been too often described for repetition. Calcutta is a great and busy Indian Liverpool, built on a swamp, and dignified with the style and title of capital by having become the seat of government.

THE TACTICS IN THE SOUDAN.

ON Feb. 26th General Lord Wolseley presided over a large assembly of eminent officers of the Army and Navy, held at the Royal United Service Institution, when Lieut.-General Sir Gerald Graham, V.C., gave a lecture on "Infantry Fire Tactics, attack Formations, and Squares," with special reference to the Soudan war.

Lieut.-General Sir Gerald Graham, V.C., who was received with cheers, began his lecture by saying that out of respect for the force he had the honour to command in the recent Suakin campaign he would take square formations first as applied to Soudan warfare, a subject that was ably though not exhaustively discussed in a lecture delivered in that theatre in June last year. (Hear.) The real reason for Soudan commanders adopting square formations was the dense impenetrable character of the belts of bush in the desert, which paralyzed effective cavalry action, while allowing the fearless active Arabs, who moved with all the rapidity of cavalry, to approach unseen. According to the best authorities squares were only to be used when the flanks and rear could not be protected by any other formation against an enemy who employed shock-tactics; therefore in these days of long-ranging arms of precision squares should rarely be used against cavalry, as that arm required open country to charge over, so that the best defence for infantry would be as complete a development of fire as possible. Thick bush neutralized the advantage of long-range aimed fire, and with a rapid daring enemy like the Soudanese compelled the troops to maintain a formation which would always protect their flanks and rear. The objection to having separate bodies in echelon, either in line or square, in bush or broken ground, where the enemy could get in between, was that the separated portions of the troops were liable to fire into one another. This actually happened at Tamai in March, 1884, when the two brigades were in separate formations, but happily without serious results. At the meeting in June last the objections to squares as a fighting formation were well stated, and would be heartily endorsed by all who had anything to do with them. Nor must it be supposed that in the fights near Suakin the forces were slavishly bound to the square as a fighting formation. The necessity for protecting large convoys obliged the employment of this formation on the march through the bush. Nevertheless, the battle of El Teb, in 1884, was fought into lines; and in the following battle of Tamai the second brigade was, after its retirement, brought up in line to recover the naval guns, one battalion being in open column on the left, and the right flank being supported by the first brigade in square. Again, at Hasheen on the 20th of March, 1885, the Dihilbat-hill, held by the enemy, was stormed by the Berkshire in attack formation supported by the Royal Marines; and at Tamai, on the following 1st of April, the advanced brigade had one battalion deployed in line, with a battalion on either flank in column. The heights were afterwards crowned in line, and it was not the fault of the force that there was so little fighting on that occasion. On the march out through the bush not less than 340 horses, 740 mules, and 1,670 camels had to be taken care of, besides guns, ambulance wagons, carts, stretcher detachments, with numerous native followers and drivers. If any one could inform him how such a mass of transport and non-combatant followers could have been protected in a march through the bush in presence of an enemy, who had repeatedly proved themselves capable of charging against any odds, and of doing immense injury to the transport, otherwise than by placing troops all round them he should feel much obliged. (Hear.) A critic of the square formation in *Blackwood's Magazine* for May, 1884, made a most disparaging comparison between the performance at Temai in March, 1884, and that of the troops under Sir Charles Napier at Meeanee, in February, 1843. That great soldier certainly did wonders with his small force, but notwithstanding the marvellous disproportion of numbers, the speaker ventured to assert that Sir Charles Napier had not nearly so formidable an enemy to deal with at Meeanee as the force had at Tamai. The lecturer then entered upon the discussion of fire tactics and attack formation against a civilized enemy, and he dwelt upon the courage, coolness, and self-reliance which our soldiers always displayed. But, he said, an army must beware of counting too much on past glories. No troops ever had a more glorious history of victory gained against great odds than the Prussian armies that were caushed on the same day at Jena and Auerstadt, and yet they were of the same stuff and trained in the same school as those who had won the battle of Rossbach against the same enemy. The collapse of the Prussian military power before that of France at the beginning of the century was, indeed, one of the marvels of history. It seemed scarcely credible that the magnificent army which the Great Frederick led, in 1778, to the second invasion of Bohemia should, only 14 years later, have to retire in disorder before the raw French levies at Valmy; and that another 14 years should witness the crowning disaster, within sight of Rossbach, which laid the Prussian monarchy helpless at the feet of Napoleon. It was in the stern school of disaster and suffering that the foundation was laid of Prussia's greatness, when Stein and Scharnhorst patiently laboured and bided their time. The army of Prussia was now a noble monument of a people's patriotism wisely directed, steadily and unremittingly worked at, in prosperity as in adversity. The present leaders of the German army were wiser than those who succeeded the Great Frederick, and were now satisfied to rest on their laurels, as was evident by their ceaseless thoughtful vigilance in correcting defects and adopting improvements so as to maintain that great army in the highest state of efficiency. It was for us, the speaker said, to recognize to the full the teaching conveyed by the past history of our own and other armies, and not to assume that it was less incumbent on us than on our neighbours to train our soldiers to meet the requirements of modern warfare. He discussed at length various tactics in detail and remarked—It is more true now than it was when Napoleon I. wrote 'Fire is everything, the rest is but of small account.' The instruction of the soldier in the proper use of his weapon under fire discipline is the all-important part of his training. We must then begin by considering the state of affairs when the fighting line of an attacking force has advanced to within 400 yards of the enemy's position and is hotly engaged. We have all read of and some of us know from experience the feeling of wild excitement that prevails among soldiers when inaction at close quarters, when each man seems only to want to empty his cartridge pouch as rapidly as possible. This is often the result of uncontrolled fighting energy which properly disciplined leads to victory, but which without such restraint may bring about disaster. This is then the point we have to train up to, the ideal we have to try and reach; to evolve order out of disorder, and maintain control over the men in the most critical moment of the battle, the moment when control is most needed, for that side which shows steadiest discipline and determination when it comes to close quarters must win. In a battle nowadays fire-discipline must come first and foremost in importance. If men will not listen to their leader's orders to cease firing, they will certainly not listen to any other orders, and all power of direction will be taken out of the commander's hands. It becomes then a mere matter of impulse with the soldier, whether he rushes to the front, under the spur of a brave enthusiasm, or to the rear under the influence of a blind panic. Fire-discipline requires special training and much practice in piece time. It will not do to assume that because a man moves with faultless precision on parade, or makes good practice at a fixed target, that he will be able to control himself so as to expend his cartridges with judgment in the excitement of action, or listen coolly to orders from his officer under conditions entirely unlike those of his ordinary musketry practice. The conditions could indeed be scarcely more dissimilar than those of ordinary target practice and a battle-field." Sir Gerald went on to urge that our men ueeded in peace time above all field practice with fire—discipline to qualify them and give them steadiness and confidence in battle. He discussed fire tactics, and said that a commencement was being made in our army to train our soldiers. He then discussed the group system, on the principle of the section system, for controlling fire in action under sub-units of command. As to long range fire, he was disinclined, on the score of certain objections to it to deprive the attack of so powerful an ally. In conclusion he summed up the points in his long and interesting paper as follows:—Training.—Individual training of men to be combined with group-system; thorough musketry instruction, with good system of field practice. Fire Tactics.—Preparation by combination of long-range musketry fire with artillery. Attacking infantry to reserve fire up to 600 yards if possible. Supply of Ammunition.—Amount carried by troops and in regimental reserve to be increased. Regimental organization of ammunition carriers to be formed and pratised in peace time. Attack Formations.—Principle of tactical cohesion to be maintained as far as possible. Supports to keep near fighting-line up to 1,200 yards from enemy's position. Frontal attacks to be in formation by half-battalions, giving four men to a pace independently of reserves. Flank attacks to be employed. Echelon formation proposed, with flank reinforcement by supports. Advance to be made steadily without rushes as far as possible. Squares from extended order never to be formed. Cavalry attack to be resisted in extended line by group formations. The General resumed his seat amid warm cheers.

Major-General Brackenbury, who was received with cheers, opened the discussion upon the square formation by remarking that one ounce of practice in the Soudan was worth a pound of theory at home as to the value of the square in the Soudan warfare. The proof of its value was to be seen in the fact that those who practised it in 1884 in the Soudan used it again in 1885. (Cheers.)

General Lord Wolseley, in closing the discussion said it was not his intention to go over the many points which had been so ably discussed. In the beginning of the lecture reference was made to the criticism which, during the Soudan war, was made in newspapers and magazine articles on the tactics pursued in the Soudan. It was very natural that all action should be criticized. But some of the criticisms of the work in the Soudan were read by the Army there with much amusement, and some of it was very silly; but the most ridiculous was that which appeared in *Blackwood*, written by some theoretical gentleman who had been very little in war, and had never seen and did not know the nature of the Soudan. As to the square formation in the desert, when a force had to fight in the desert, 150 miles perhaps from all possible help, there was the knowledge that unless the attack should be repelled the force was destroyed. (Hear, hear.) There were no half-measures in this fighting, and the soldiers morale had to be thought of by the commander, who had to make the soldiers feel that if any of them fell wounded they would not be lef on the desert to have their throats cut by the first of the enemy who came near them. If the soldiers had this feeling, the commander could not expect to get the most out of them. (Hear.) That was an important point, and his lordship looked upon the square formation as a defensive operation. It was all very well for people who knew not what a charge of the Arabs was to talk about a charge of cavalry, and compare that charge with the charge of the Arabs. The cavalry soldier was a man with nerves, and the changes, in nine out of ten cases, were that he would not face the square; but the Arabs were an enemy who would face the square; and did charge a square, reaching the square, and they would have reached a line. The square gave a defensive position which the line would not have given in face of such an enemy. (Cheers.) General Brackenbury had remarked upon a matter to which his lordship said he attached much importance, that of the shooting of the British soldier. General Brackenbury said that that shooting was bad. That was not his lordship's experience. After all firing was relative. It was all very well for a trained gentleman to knock over 99 out of 100 woodcocks; but when Tommy Atkins taken from White-chapel or a country village was instanced, there was no comparison between him and the gentleman. Tommy Atkins must be compared with the soldiers in other countries, and when thus compared his shooting appeared creditable. Some men could be taught to shoot remarkably well; but if the mass of men were taken there were many who could not see an object at a thousand yards, and therefore to say that every soldier must be made to shoot was nonsense. Still, there was room for improvement in the Army shooting (hear, hear), and he hoped that this improvement would be effected. (Cheers.) The Army each year improved in its shooting, and he agreed that the more the company officers were confided in the better the men would shoot. (Cheers.) On the subject of long-range shooting, his lordship held that the drawbacks alleged to be associated with this were exaggerated, and he considered that the more this could be brought in, aided by machine guns, the less would it be possible for the enemy to bring up the artillery, for no artillery in the world could hold its own against the infantry continuous long-range fire. As to accuracy in hitting an object at a short range—some few hundred yards—he said he should like some critics to try and shoot a man in action, and they would see that particular aiming was not so easy in battle, and as to the view that long-range firing should not be carried on in battle because there would be difficulty in bringing up reserves of ammunition for the possible shock of battle, he warmly pressed that those who had charge of the supplies must be ready to place at hand an unlimited amount of ammunition, and the British soldier would make good use of it. (Cheers.)

INDIAN SNAKE CHARMERS.

MR. EDWIN ARNOLD, in one of his letters to the *Times*, says:—It is a mistake to think that the snakes are always harmless which are brought round to house doors and hotels in India by the jugglers and *samp-wallas*. An almost universal opinion exists that these men extract the poison-fangs from the serpents kept in their baskets, and that anybody may approach and play with them as freely as their exhibitors. This is by no means the case, and many of the reptiles which hiss and coil about in the Indian verandahs are as deadly as any to be found in the jungle. These people tame and familiarise their snakes, especially the cobras, which are then disinclined to strike, and become quite playful and friendly, so that, unless suddenly frightened or irritated, they dart at the hand of the snake-charmer without erecting the poison-fangs or even opening their mouths. It would, however, be different and very dangerous if a stranger trifled with some of these basketed serpents, and the *samp-wallas* themselves occasionally fall victims to the recklessness or confidence with which they handle their captures. The Maharajah of Benares was kind enough to send the entire company of his Palace-jugglers for our entertainment. They performed with much adroitness the usual series of Hindoo tricks. They made the mango-tree grow and bear ripe fruit from a seed; swallowed fire and swords; disentangled inextricable knots; and having mixed together in water and drunk up three powders, red, green, and yellow, one of them brought what seemed the same powders forth from his mouth in a dry state again. Then they produced a large selection of snakes, of which three were cobras, and one of these was made to dance to the gourd and bansula, striking again and again meanwhile at the hand of the performer. A doubt being expressed by somebody as to the lethal power of this creature, the chief juggler declared it was truly a *dant-wallah*, and had his poison teeth. "If the *saheb-lôg* would supply a sheep or goat, they might quickly see whether he spoke a true word." Eventually a white chicken was produced, and seizing his cobra by the neck, the juggler pinched its tail, and made it bite the poor fowl, which uttered a little cry when the sharp tooth punctured its thigh. But, being replaced on the ground, the chicken began to pick up rice with unconcern, apparently uninjured. In about four minutes, however, it ceased moving hither and thither, and began to look sick. In two minutes more it had dropped its beak upon the ground, and was evidently paralysed, and unable to breathe freely. In another minute it fell over upon its side, and was dead with convulsions within ten minutes after the bite. At Pahlanpur, the snake-charmer for whom we sent to catch a serpent, said to be infesting the compound, had just died by a bite from one of his own captive snakes.

BOGUS TELEGRAMS IN FRENCH NEWSPAPERS.

THE Paris correspondent of the *Times* says:—I have several times had occasion to point out the disgraceful practice of some French newspapers which, unable to procure authentic information from abroad, have sub-editors whose especial duty it is to look over the foreign newspapers, to extract news from them, and to transform this news into telegrams appearing to come from the places where the events have occurred. It is evident that this process is economical; and once put in operation, modes are discovered of securing news earlier than that which can be obtained by those journals which have real correspondents living on the spot. The correspondent of *The Times* at St. Petersburg stated recently that the last Court ball was described with the most minute detail a week before it took place in a French newspaper which professed to have received its report by special telegram. The wire in this case must have had the power of annihilating time as well as space. In much the same way a daily newspaper started here some months ago with a capital of only £3,000, published the day after its first appearance a telegram of 2,300 words, dated Rangoon, and described as from "our special correspondent." On estimating the expenses of such a telegram, and the costs incurred by "our special correspondent," the conclusion is that they would amount to half of the whole capital at the disposal of the newspaper. I met the day after this news appeared the manager of this journal. He did not even know where Rangoon was, and seemed quite amazed to hear that his newspaper had a correspondent in those distant parts. It is easy to understand how wonderful news can be obtained by this simple and economical method. The sub-editor who is intrusted with the manufacture of telegrams for the newspapers which employ this system is provided with three morning and two evening English newspapers, the *Cologne Gazette*, the *Norddeutsche Zeitung*, the *Allgemeine Zeitung*, the *National Zeitung*, the *Neue Freie Presse*, the *Tageblatt*, the *Pester Lloyd*, the *Journal de St. Petersbourg*, the *Czas*, *Galignani's Messenger*, the *Indépendance Belge*, the *Nord*, the *Perseveranza*, the *Capitan Fracassa*, the *Rassegna*, the *Osservator*, the *Correspondencia de Espana*, the *Progreso*, and two or three other newspapers. The subscriptions and the salary of the sub-editor will cost altogether about as much as a single telegram coming from a correspondent at Calcutta, Pondicherry, Pekin, Mandalay, or Philadelphia and published by the newspaper to which it is his duty to transmit news. This piratical plan is recommended, as we have seen, by simplicity and cheapness, the cost of telegrams so manufactured not exceeding 3 per cent. of the price that must be paid for the article which is imitated. Unfortunately this practice, as dishonest as it is easy, soon becomes a second nature, and those addicted to it are after a time incurable. They will give way to it even when it will lead to the most troublesome consequences and to the most barefaced lying. At the time of the London riots a newspaper here sent a special correspondent to London. He obtained good recommendations, succeeded in satisfactorily discharging his mission, and was present in an excellent place at the Hyde Park meeting. Next day a telegram appeared in the newspaper which he represented, giving an account of the meeting. It terminated in the following way:—"One half of the town is in revolution, the other half is in consternation. The Socialist movement is extending so widely that it cannot end without bloodshed." One of the persons to whom this special reporter had been recommended reproached him with the exaggeration and falsehood of this telegram, as there had been on the day in question neither revolution, nor consternation, nor bloodshed. But the affair was soon explained. The reporter had not sent anything of the kind. The habitual concoctor of sham telegrams, in order to create a sensation by agents, shouting on the boulevards "Demandez la Révolution en Angleterre!" had coolly added this. He thereby betrayed equal ignorance and dishonesty; for he evidently fancied that in London things would happen just as in Paris, where, in case of a Socialist revolution, the Conservatives would take the train to St. Germain or St. Cloud, equipped with opera-glasses in order to see the burning of their houses. He has evidently never heard of the London special constables of 1848.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by The Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

WILLIAM DAY'S REMINISCENCES.

"WILLIAM DAY'S Reminiscences of the Turf; with Anecdotes and Recollections of Its Principal Celebrities during the Present Reign," has just been published by Messrs. Richard Bentley and Son. The book contains many passages of interest, and the anecdotes told of prominent turf men are in many cases fresh and amusing. Here is a story of one of Mr. Padwick's financial transactions:—A necessitous duchess called on him with her casket of jewels, which, for safety sake, she had sealed with her own signet, which letter, in the hurry, she had left at home. It would therefore be impossible to see them; but as the casket contained valuables to the extent of something like £60,000, her word might be taken that it was ample security for a loan of £5,000; and as it was viewed in the same generous light by Mr. Padwick, he advanced the trifle. Time wore on, and the money was not forthcoming as expected. Wanting it for other purposes, the lender grew impatient at the numberless trivial excuses made, and ultimately resolved to ascertain if possible the nature of the contents of the box. Mr. Padwick skilfully contrived to have just a peep, and, horror-stricken, saw enough to convince him that instead of jewellery it contained nothing but small brickbats. But here his self-possession was equal to the occasion, for, carefully refastening the box, he adroitly managed to get repaid, by holding out the alluring bait, "that at any other time her Grace could always have double the sum on giving a few days' notice."

A considerable amount of space is given to Lord George Bentinck and his turf connections. After narrating instances of his lordship's remarkable success, Mr. Day says:—

Success, however, had only the effect of making his lordship utterly impatient of defeat, and caused him, on almost his earliest reverses, to leave Danebury for Goodwood. But the change was not satisfactory, and must have reminded Lord George of a certain "discontented little fish which jumped out of the frying-pan into the fire." For at Goodwood, with a string increased threefold, he met with nothing like the same good fortune. It is true that he won many races and some important stakes with Miss Elis; but on the whole the results, due to his own mismanagement, must be considered very much below what might have been expected from one of the very best studs in the whole world. As to his winnings, there can be no doubt that he won more over Crucifix when she won the Oaks than over any other race. On this occasion he seriously crippled the ring, which, amongst other little accomplishments, he sincerely hoped and tried to break. But the recuperative powers of the magic circle are inexhaustible, and it still reigns supreme, and is likely to hold undisputed sway. In all her two-year-old races, as I have said, Crucifix ran a winner, and in every race he backed her heavily outright, and for the Oaks coupled, repeating the same tactics the following year on the Two Thousand, and One Thousand. I see one authority puts him down as having won £20,000 over the Oaks alone. This I consider very much below the mark. If we double the sum and add £60,000 for his winnings on her in other races we should not be overshooting it.

In the notorious matter of Running Rein, we read—

As the result of his victory, Lord George received the united thanks of the public in recognition of his fierce desire, like another Hercules, "to cleanse the Augean stable;" and, moreover, was heartily congratulated on the successful termination of the trial by his old and close friend, the gallant Colonel (afterwards General) Peel, the owner of Orlando, to whom the race was finally awarded. Without wishing in the least to imply, in this instance, the existence of any motive beyond "the fierce desire" to which I have referred, it is at least not unfair to point out that such a thing as his lordship's having stood a large sum of money on his old friend's horse was within the range of probability. And the malignant might urge that this may have, in some way, acted as a stimulus to the vigorous prosecution of this diabolical offence. At all events, I cannot believe, nor will any one else, that his lordship backed Running Rein, knowing his dislike to all plebeian owners, whom, had he had but the power, he would have swept off the face of the earth "in one fell swoop." In this light, the reversal of the places may not have been altogether unwelcome, for another reason than the vindication of turf morality.

The following anecdote of Lord Palmerston is characteristic of both men concerned:—

The story of my father meeting him in the House of Commons has been so often and so erroneously told, that it might be well to put it in its real shape. This is its true form. My father, wishing to see his lordship, would have gone into the House and called him out, had he not been stopped by the policeman on duty. Not exactly understanding the police regulations, he felt annoyed in being interfered with, and, on being asked for his card, replied:—"I don't carry cards. Give me a piece of paper, and I will write my name." Whilst he was in the act of doing so, Sir William Codrington came out and spoke to him. "What brings you here, John," he said; "and can I do anything for you?" "Yes, Sir William," he replied; "I want to see Lord Palmerston, and this man won't let me pass." On his being assured it was the regulation of the House, he was satisfied; but was vexed when Sir William told him he did not expect for a moment he would see his lordship, as the Irish debate was on, and he would be too much engaged to leave. "But," he kindly added, "I will go and see." To every one's surprise, the Premier got up and came straight out to my father. After shaking hands, my father heartily congratulated him on his being Premier, to which his lordship replied, "Oh, thanks, John; I have won my Derby;" and then inquired how he could serve him. The business which had brought my father to town to see him was to obtain his interest in getting my brother Henry made coroner. His lordship said it should be done; and shortly after my brother was appointed to the coronership of Hertfordshire, which he retained to his death.

There are on record many remarkable dreams of the turf, and here is an addition to the stock:—

The night before the race was run I had a remarkable dream worth relating because of its accurate fulfilment. I dreamt One Act won, and William Goater was second after a good race, and that I told him after they had passed the winning-post that I thought I had won. To which he hastily replied, "You know you have." And walking up the course together, he said, "You have done me out of the best stake I ever stood." This dream I told to some ten or a dozen gentlemen during breakfast the next morning at the inn at which I was staying—Mr. Parker himself being amongst them. After saddling the mare I stood close by the winning-post to see the race; and as soon as she passed it the third time I thought my mare had won. I said to the judge, "What has won, Mr. Johnston?" "White," he replied; and then, looking up added, "Oh, you Mr. Day." Strange to say, William Goater was standing by my side all the time, quite unobserved by me, until turning round to go and meet the mare, I found myself face to face with him. And as we walked up together to meet our respective horses, he said:—"I stood more money on mine to-day than I ever stood before, and have lost a large stake;" thus absolutely fulfilling my dream to the very letter.

STAGE MORALS.

THE *New York Herald* has been publishing a long series of interviews with actors, managers, and others concerning the increasing wickedness of the New York stage. One of its latest subjects is John Gilbert, who can describe minutely each costume that prominent actors have worn during the last half-century, and tell you how they spoke each line in their different parts. "Since I first entered the profession," said Mr. Gilbert, "it has greatly improved in scenic effects, but in true dramatic art it has sadly deteriorated. The theatres are now catering to the eye rather than to the mind. The outlook for young actors is a very dismal one. The pay is much better than it used to be, but the young man of to-day who wants to become a great actor has almost insurmountable obstracles to overcome. He has no chance for training. Long runs and this rubbish called burlesques are doing great harm that we are just beginning to reap the fruits of. It is very hard to reconcile finance and art. They are opposing factors in the drama. However, I think it is partly the fault of the managers that we get such indecent exhibitions as these so called burlesques are. They are disgustingly indecent besides being absolute trash. The degarding nature of such entertainments should be cried down. The exhibition of naked women can have but one effect—a disastrous one to the morals of the community, an encouragement to lewdness and lasciviousness. Down at Fourteenth-street and Sixth-avenue I saw the other day a frame of pictures standing on the corner representing young girls in nothing but tights and short jackets that just came to their waists. Are these proper pictures to put out for the public to look at, to say nothing of the propriety of females appearing in public dressed like that? It's shameful."

"Do you think it is any worse now than it used to be?" "Why, certainly. I remember when French dancing was first introduced here there was such an outcry that the ballet had to lengthen their skirts and wear loose Turkish trousers that were tied around the ankle. From the days of 'The Black Crooke' it has steadily been getting worse and worse until a noble profession is now shamed by being a panderer to the lowest passions of men. A great many people say, 'Oh, well, we are no worse off than before, for the old comedies used to be very much broader than we would stand now.' That is not so at all. The moral tone of the modern play is as much lower as vice is than virtue. They may paint a moral lesson, tell a pitying tale, but the fact remains that it is done in an immoral way. Who wouldn't pity a fallen woman that he found in a distressed condition; but would he want to associate with people of her kind altogether? That's all 'Camille' is. Yet so prudish are we men that we swallow all this nastiness without murmuring, but in Shakespeare change 'belly' to 'body' and 'hell' to 'ocean.' I know an actress who'nt say her lines, 'I've nearly run my legs off,' but must say 'limbs.' Yet she will cover those same legs with nothing but thin silk tights and show them to hundreds of men every night. It's very queer."

"Still, it is not so bad as in some European theatres." "No; but in London or Paris the indecency is confined to certain theatres. Here it is all mixed up. The stage to-day in general offers but little of pure drama, but many beautiful pictures and indecent pictures, many plays that are vicious and many that are rubbish. The general result must be evil."

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 23.

CONSOLS in London yesterday were ⅛ higher, at 100⅝, while French Rentes in Paris were ⅛ lower, at 109, but with these exceptions quotations for Stocks were unaltered.

In the General Produce markets no alteration is reported.

Cotton in Liverpool yesterday closed firm on the spot, with sales estimated at 12,000 bales, including 500 Surats, but to arrive Americans were 1-32d. to 3-64d. lower. From New York no change is advised, ready Mid-Uplands being still quoted at 9¼, July delivery at 9·47 cents. per lb The receipts at the U. S. ports to date give the following comparisons with the three previous seasons :—

	1886.	1885.	1884.	1883.
Two days' Receipts	15,000	4,000	9,000	17,000
Three days' do.	32,000	8,000	18,000	27,000
Total since 1st Sept	4,692,000	4,505,000	4,533,000	5,260,000

The Continent does not appear to partake of the firmness in Liverpool to any extent, and very few feasible offers are coming to hand. Exporters therefore are very chary about entering on new business, their time being mainly occupied at the moment in taking delivery of March contracts maturing on 25th. The chief sellers being similarly engaged there has been little opportunity for fresh business to-day, and while we should call the market steady, we should not make prices any higher.

WHEAT remains in about the same position. A certain amount of day to day business is no doubt going on at current rates, but the tendency on the part of shippers is to hold out against current quotations. The quotations for May delivery to-day are :—

No. 1 Pessy	Rs. 3-15	per cwt.
No. 1 Club Delhi	„ 3-12-6	„
Red Do.	„ 3-8	„
Red Ahmedabad	„ 3-12	„

FREIGHTS are quiet but steady. There is not much doing, but the tone of the market is quite firm with no very great pressure of tonnage. A steamer is reported fixed for Hull, May loading, at 23s. per ton, and the following are current rates per ton :—

Liverpool	Ready	22s. 6d.
London	„	18s. 9d.
Open Charter	„	21s. 9d.
Havre	„	22s. 6d.
Dunkirk	„	22s. 6d.
Antwerp	„	22s. 6d.
Marseilles	„	28s. 9d. at 2s.
Trieste and Venice	„	28s. 9d. at 2s.

EXCHANGE.—The market has been quiet and devoid of animation. For Bank Paper if any real demand was manifested probably 1-32d. better than the nominal quotations would be obtainable, but there is simply no inquiry for remittance, and not much more in the shape of private bills offering. Closing rates for ready bills to-day are :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 5d. 15-16d.	per Rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 5 29-32d.	„
Do. Three months' sight...	1s. 6d.	„
Credits „ „ „	1s. 6½d.	„
Francs „ „ „	191.	„

The telegram from Washington to-day is of no account. The anti-silver party have already been defeated on their programme that the coinage of silver under the existing law should cease, and it is pretty certain the bid of the silver clique for free coinage of the metal will also be negatived, leaving matters as they were before—an outcome of the discussion which we have always predicted as the most probable result.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is nominally steady, and for Fours ready Rs. 97 13-16d. is quoted and Fours-and-a-half Rs. 101. There is however little doing. Port Trust Bonds are quoted at Rs. 91.

SHARES are quiet and generally unchanged.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

—	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	2½ p.ct.	717½
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	821x
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	587½
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra Bank	1[illegible]	£	£		
Hong. and Shang. Bank Corporation ...	[illegible],000	100	1	6 do.	130
National Bank of India	41,000	$125	all	17½ do.	266
....	37,32[illegible]	250		5 pct.	12[illegible]

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	—	1,000
Akola Press Co.	85	500	500	Rs. 50	200
Albert Ginning Co. ..	100	500	500	Rs. 45	420
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 175	1,060
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	270
Bellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 10	490xd
Breul's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld	500	200	200	Rs. 16	160
Bombay Cotton Press.	1,000	125	125	..	205
Colaba Press Co.	50	1,880	1,880	Rs. 600	740
Dhollera P. & G. Co..	500	300	300	12	160
East India Press Co..	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,320
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	8,500	Rs. 150	2,475
French Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs. 45	610
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	500	500	Rs. 25	400
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	240	500	450	Rs. 40	390
Manmar Manfg. Co ..	1,000	250	250	Rs. 10	240
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	..	120
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	...	417½
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	500	500	..	565
New Broach Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,400	100	500	..	3
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	..	135
Prince of W. Press ...	600	500	100	Rs. 30	535
Sabapathy Press Co., Ld., (Bellary.)	500	500	500	Rs. 75	450
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs. 75	600
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,200
Sassoon Press Co.	300	500	500	2	51
Volkart Press Co.	450	1,000	1,000	Rs. 2	700

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. per cent. Stock	..	£100	—	—	£142-5
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent..	—	£100	—	—	£153

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown & Co. Ld.	1,000 / 750	200 / 200	200 / 150	10 c.	190 / 150
Badham, Pile & Co. Ld.	3,000	100	100	Rs. 18	142
Bapty Co., Ld.	2,625	200	165	Rs. 20	182
Barton & Co., Ld.	1,000	00	100	10 2-3p.c	
Do. New issue..	500		37½	10 2-3p.c	55
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld. ..		500	100	6 p.c.	10
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	500	500	500	15 p. ct.	710
Bombay Saw Mills ..	600	1,000	1,000	..	280
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	Rs. 6	123 / 122
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	225	3,200ex
Do. (2nd issue)..	2,000	62	375	45	760
Do. (3rd Issue)....		62	375	..	..
Bombay Fire Insurance Co.	600	1,000	1,000	25	950
Bombay Municipal Bonds	..	..	..	6 p.ct.	104
Cash Bazaar	1,500	100	100	—	33
Cooper, Madon & Co., Ld.	3,000	100	100		113
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	Re. 11	
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	—	5	25 / —	7½
Kurrachee Ice Co., Ld.	500	500	300	36	321
Kurrachee Lighterage Company, Ld.	500	500	200	36 p. s.	300
Kemp & Co. Ld.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 26½	333
Marcks & Co., Ld. ...	4,000	100	80		85
Mechanics' Building Co.	4,000	50	22	3½	40
Napier Hotel Co.	300	100	100	9 p.ct.	95xd,
Napier Foundry and M'fg. Co.	1,500	100	100	..	100
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company ..	5,000	200	50	5 & 7½	75xd
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20		2
Pearse and Co., Ld	1,000	10	100		91
Port Canning Co.	6,0[illegible]	1,0[illegible]	1,[illegible]	8 p. s.	305
Prince of Wales F. Insurance	25	[illegible]00	1,00[illegible]	Rs. 16	1,62
Phillips & Co. Ld.	4,000	100	60	Rs. 10	78
Royal Flour Mills Co., Ld.	2,500	100	50	Rs 18	
Soundy & Co. Ld. ..	1,[illegible]	10	10	Rs. 53	80
Telephone Co., Ld...	19,200	25	2	Rs. 5	11½
Treacher & Co., Ld.	2,000	50	50	Re. 1	1,165
Thacker & Co. Ld. ..	1,500	10	100	Rs. 110	175
Western India Flour Mills	[illegible]	125	100	Rs. [illegible]	127
M.M. Mody & Co	2,000	200	200	12 p.c	200

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 22nd March, 1886.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·827
Temperature of the Air	79·5
Wet Bulb Thermometer	72·8
Dew Point	69·6
Relative humidity of Air	·724
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 11).	2·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.) ..	85·2
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.) ..	72·4
General Directions of Wind*	WSW, SE, W, WNW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	180

* From midnight to midnight.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steam-ship Sorrento, 1,775 tons, Captain J. T. Rogers, cleared yesterday for Hull with a general cargo.

THE steam-ship Carlton Tower, 1,479 tons, Captain P. C. Kundsen, cleared yesterday for Marseilles with a general cargo.

THE steam-ship Lilburn Tower, 1,891 tons, Captain R. T. Power, cleared yesterday for Triste and Venice with a general corgo.

THE Barque R. Marrow, Captain J. H. O'Brien, arrived in harbour on the 22nd instant from New-York. (17th Dec.) with a cargo of 4,164 cases kerosine oil ; she is consigned to Messrs. Wallace and Co.

THE steam-ship Inchrhona, 1,496 tons, Captain J. Macdonald, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool (18th Feb.) with a cargo of 2,638 tons coal. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. James Mackintosh.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steam-ship Pachumba, 540 tons, Captain C. R. Kendall, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kurrachee (20th March) with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Major and Mrs. Carter, Mr. and Mrs. and Miss Mukin, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon, Captain L. L. Tenton, and 314 deck.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

23RD MARCH.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Lilburn Tower	1891	R. T. Power.....	A Pontoon B	Beyts, Craig & Co.
„ Brankelow.	1660	D. Stewart.......	O	Killick Nixon & Co.
„ Sorrento ...	1775	J. T. Rogers	N	Finlay Muir&Co
„ Algoma....	1892	Jas. Ranton	H	James Mackintosh & Co.
„ City of Canterbury ...	2090	A. B. Gray.......	P	Sir Charles Forbes & Co.
„ Darien	1780	H. B. Beard	E	James Mackintosh & Co.
„ Clan Gordon	1354	N. Harrison	F	Finlay Muir&Co
„ Teheran	1670	F. H. Seymour..	—	P & O Company.
„ Britania	3069	F. Blight.........	B	W & A Graham.
„ Peveril	1784	A. Burgess	L	Killick Nixon & Co.
„ Sam Weller.	964	Murray	A	James Mackintosh & Co.
„ C. Graham..	1911	J. White.........	—	Finlay Muir&Co
„ Assam	3037	W. J. Nantes ...	—	P & O Company.
„ C. Tower ..	1479	P. C. Kundsen..	Q	Beyts, Craig & Co.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessels.	Commander.	From.
22	R. Marrow	O'Brien	Newyork, Dec. 7.
23	Inchrhona (s)	Macdonald ..	Liverpool, Feb. 18.
	Pachumba (s)	Kindall	Kurrachee, Mar. 20.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday :—

Steamer Carlton Tower, Kundsen, for Marseilles.
„ Lilburn Tower, Power, for Trieste and Venice.
„ Sorrento, Rogers, for Hull.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Australia, for Marseilles.
„ Pachumba, for K. Coasts and Kurrachee.

DAILY IMPORTS.—MARCH 23.

FROM GLASGOW

Clan Buchanan s—50 drums boiled, linseed oil, Ebramjee Essoobjee ; 5 cases hams, C H B Forbes ; 1,950 bundles sheet iron, A Saleh Mahomed ; 1 butt whisky, Cutler, Palmer and Co ; 51 cases whisky, J Nowrojee.

Arabia s—13 boxes paper and books, Surufally Moossabhoy.

Asia s—4 quarter casks whisky, Thomson and Taylor.

City of Canterbury s—1 cask whisky, King, King and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Ancona s—6 cases bacon, Jamsetjee Framjee ; 33 packages provisions and 2 packages bar soap, W J Essai ; 4 cases oilmanstores and medicine other sorts, King, King and Co ; 300 casks whiting T F Bengalee ; 12 cases cheese, Warden and Co ; 50 cases candles, E Mamedally.

Atrato s—8 bales printing paper, Abdul Hussen Abdulally.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

City of Canterbury s—12 kegs iron rose nails, Abdulally Mahomedally ; 121 bundles sheet iron, A Mahomedally.

FROM ANTWERP.

Sorrento s—100 cases window glass, Essoofally Abdulally

FROM GENOA.

R Rubattino s—5 cases brandy, N V Curranee and Co.

BOMBAY EXPORTS.—MARCH 23.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Penthesella s—350 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co ; 55 bales cotton, Cooverjee Manjee and Co ; 3,250 cwts myrabollams, Wallace and Co.

Peveril s—100 bales cotton, Framjee, Sands and Co ; 200 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co ; 330 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 300 bales cotton, Lyon and Co ; 1,200 cwts bone meal, N Essa ; 60 bales wool, H Kalidass ; 50 bales wool, G Cullianjee, 17 bales wool, R Pragjee.

Britania s—4,000 cwts wheat, Ewart, Latham and Co ; 320 bales cotton, Harvey and Co ; 3,999 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co.

FOR LONDON.

City of Canterbury s—950 cwts myrabollams, Aldridge, Salmon and Co ; 131 cwts nux vomica, G Jewan ; 120 cwts cloves, C Soomar ; 3,999 cwts linseed Louis Dreyfus and Co ; 1 bale skins, Ewart, Latham and Co ; 48 cwts sandalwood chips, K Khoosal ; 28 cwts crushed bones A Canjee ; 160 cwts coir yarn, L Maneckchund ; 6 bales hides Lalljibhoy Ludha ; 100 bales cotton, Lyon and Co ; 1,200 cwts myrabollams, D Luchmidass ; 405 cwts myrabollams, Aldridge, Salmon and Co.

Su[illegible] s—610 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co. ; 200 bales cotton, E Spinners and Co.

Australia s—865 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

Australasian s—50 cwts olibanum, A Mowji ; 147 cwts sandalwood tacas, G Odhowjee ; 23 cwts ilanmaws, H Purdham ; 6 packages shawl, etc, Framjee, Sands and Co ; 51 cwts turmeric and 1½ cwts nux vomica, K Khooshal ; 16 bales hides, S Moolooohoy ; 250 cwts wheat, K Luchmidass ; 1,01 cwts grains and 350 cwts myrabollams, A Blascheck and Co ; 225 cwts turmeric, 10 cwts nuxvomica, 22 cwts dry ginger, C Dhunjeebhoy.

FOR HULL.

Sorrento s—1,900 cwts linseed, Finlay, Miur and Co ; 400 cwts wheat, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

St. Dunstan s—237 cwts myrabollams and 4,044 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros ; 5,001 cwts linseed, Finlay, Muir and Co ; 3,180 cwts linseed, R R Ragunath and Co ; 4,252 cwts linseed, Remington and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Darien s—260 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co ; 10 bales cotton, Toussaint and Boutiller.

City of Manchester s—11 bales cotton George Lockhart and Co ; 850 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythel and Co ; 5,000 cwts wheat, William Bell and Co ; 300 cwts gingelly seed, Volkart Bros.

FOR TRIESTE.

Lilburn Tower s—100 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co.

Friary s—110 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 120 bales cotton, Wallace and Co ; 410 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.

Sam Weller s—110 bales cotton, Breul and Co ; 270 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythel and Co ; 110 bales cotton, Lyon and Co ; 105 bales cotton, Lang, Moir and Co ; 385 bales cotton, E Spinners and Co.

FOR VENICE

Friary s—300 bales cotton, Wallace and Co ; 200 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co ; 50 bales cotton, and 1,000 cwts linseed, Killick, Nixon ; 800 cwts linseed, F Masotti and Co.

Sam Weller s—300 bales cotton, Volkart Bros ; 220 bales cotton, Ritchie, Stewart and Co ; 475 bales cotton, E Spinners and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Brankelow s—100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

F. Primavesi s—520 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co ; 2,000 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co ; 50 bales cotton, Harvey and Co.

Khalif s—670 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 250 bales cotton and 3,000 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon ; 800 cwts linseed, Volkart Bros ; 2,020 cwts wheat, D B Khan and Co ; 4,000 cwts wheat, Pelly and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Algoma s—750 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 8 bales cotton, George Lockhart & Co ; 400 cwts linseed, 75 cwts rapeseed and 100 cwts grain, Gella Bharmul.

Regina s—500 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 3,027 cwts rapeseed, 1,099 cwts wheat, Volkart Bros ; 1,500 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Carlton Tower s—4,500 cwts castor seed, the United Merchants Co.

F. Primavesi s—750 cwts gingelly seed, Lang, Moir and Co.

Hajeem s—800 bales cotton, and 5,500 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Clan Gordon s—100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 2,001 cwts linseed. R. Caderbhoy ; 50 bales cotton, Lyon and Co ; 735 cwts linseed, Volkart Bros.

Inchulva s—450 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR LEGHORN.

R. Rubattino s—2,000 cwts linseed, F. Masotti and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Chanda s—50 bales cotton, R Luchmondas ; 125 bales cotton, H Amuluckchund ; 114 bales cotton, M Mackenzie and Co ; 65 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 20.

Mahon, Lt, Bl 8th Hussars, on leave, from Meerut.

MARCH 21.

Wyllie, Lt, Ms 1st Cavy H C, on leave, from Hingoli

MARCH 22.

Prendergast, Lt-Col, Bl Offg Dy Judge Adv, on furlough, from Rawal Pindi.

Waller, Col, Bl XIX P I, from M C, from England.

Davidson, Lt, Ms, 2nd Rl Scots Fus, on leave, from Thayetmyo.

Reid, Lt, By, on duty, from Shikarpore.

MARCH 23.

Tell, Maj, Bl 8th Hussars, on leave, from Meerut.

Prideau, Lt, Bl 2nd Manches Regt, on leave, from Agra.

Vyard, Lt, Bl 2nd Manches Regt, on leave, from Agra.

Franklin, Surg, By M S, on duty, from Nusserabad.

Caldwell, Col, Ms 2nd L W B, on duty, from Madras.

DEPARTURES.—MARCH 21.

Purvis, Surg-Maj, I M S, to England.

Hart, Maj, R E, on duty, to Nassick.

MARCH 23.

Reid, Lt, By, on duty, to Nusserabad.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A. M. TO 6 P. M.
Extracts teeth under Nitrous Oxide Gas.
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 3 HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

PERFECT FITTING SPECTACLES.
YOU are invited to have your eyes tested ; you will then know if you require glasses.
Mr. Lazarus only supplies glasses after examination, and providing there is any defect.
The sight of one eye is very often different to that of the other, requiring, of course, distinctly different lenses.
The position of the lenses depend entirely on the nature of the optical defect, and this can only be attained by properly fitting frames.
Pamphlet "How to preserve the sight" free on application.
N. LAZARUS, by appointment to the VICEROY.
No. 28, Meadow-street, BOMBAY. | No. 1, Mango-lane, CALCUTTA.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL."
This is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried
DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England. In bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.
*** AGENTS WANTED.

NOW READY.
BURMA,
AFTER THE CONQUEST,
VIEWED IN ITS POLITICAL, SOCIAL, AND COMMERCIAL ASPECTS,
FROM
MANDALAY.
BY
GRATTAN GEARY,
FELLOW OF THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY, AUTHOR OF "THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY," AND EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
"Having written this brief volume on 'Burma, After the Conquest,' the idea occurs to me that the chief excuse for the book is to be found in the circumstance that it fulfils, by accident, or fate, though not of set purpose, the office which the Provost Marshal's camera accomplished in placing on record the effect of the bullets on the dacoits executed at Mandalay. It brings into a focus the hopes and fears, the actions and the passions, in play during the interregnum in Burma, between the deposition of King Theebaw and the advent of Lord Dufferin, to pronounce the decree fixing the future of the country."—*Author's Preface.*
LONDON :
SAMPSON LOW, MARSTON, SEARLE, AND REVINGTON,
CROWN BUILDINGS, 188, FLEET STREET.
BOMBAY : THACKER & CO., LIMITED, and at the "*BOMBAY GAZETTE*" Offices.
Rs. 4. Postage annas 4 extra.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
WE HEREWITH CERTIFY THAT MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., Ld., BOMBAY AND POONA, ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE'S* PIANOS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, and that our Pianos, which we have built especially for the Indian climate for more than twenty years, are only shipped by us for Bombay to the above Firm.
We also state as a Caution to the Public, that Pianos bearing the name of SCHIEDMAYER ONLY, which are offered for sale by other Houses, are by a TOTALLY DISTINCT MANUFACTURER.
SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE*,
Pianoforte Manufacturers to His Majesty the King of Wurtemberg, Germany,
Established 1809.
HIGHEST AWARDS AT ALL THE LEADING EXHIBITIONS.
LONDON "INVENTIONS EXHIBITION" 1885.
GOLD MEDAL.
WITH FIRST-CLASS CERTIFICATE.
(THE ONLY FIRM OF THAT NAME THAT OBTAINED A GOLD MEDAL.)
FRESH CONSIGNMENT of these celebrated Pianos arrives regularly at the end of every month.
Plain Square .... Rs. 792
Sympathetic Square........................ „ 884
Boudoir or Concert Piano (on three legs).. „ 1,500
TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH ON DELIVERY.
N.B.—None genuine unless bearing the name of "SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE" IN FULL.
The Hire System being greatly in vogue, and also an easy mode of ultimately possessing a Piano, MARCKS and Co. are prepared to offer the following advantageous terms, viz :—
Plain Square Piano ..... Rs. 35-0 per month for 24 months.
Sympathetic Square........ „ 38-0 „ „
Boudoir (on three Legs).. „ 70-0 „ „
Tin Lined Case.............Rs. 25 Extra.
DELIVERED FREE AT ANY RAILWAY STATION,
at Bombay or Poona.
MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld.,
Poona : 1, East.-St. Bombay : 43, Esplanade Road.

INDO-BRITISH INSTITUION.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION will be held on WEDNESDAY, 24th March 1886, at half-past five o'clock p.m., in the Boys' School. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Scott will preside.

Business :

To receive the Report of the Committee, and the Audited Accounts for 1885.

To declare the election of Members of Committee for the ensuing year.

The Proceedings will be followed by a Distribution of Prizes to the Children.

Friends and supporters of the Institution are invited to attend.

SASSOON INSTITUTE AND LIBRARY BOMBAY.

(TWO DOORS FROM WATSON'S HOTEL.)
FOUNDED OCTOBER 1847.

THIS Society, ESTABLISHED for the DIFFUSION of SCIENTIFIC, LITERARY, and MECHANICAL KNOWLEDGE, possesses a Library containing upwards of 10,000 books, to which the best new works are being constantly added. The Reading Room is well supplied with the illustrated and other papers including the CALCUTTA, MADRAS, and PUNJAB papers, and the best Magazines are also provided for the use of Members.

SUBSCRIPTION :—Life Members, Rs. 150 ; Ordinary Members, Rs. 6 per quarter. Visitors to Bombay are allowed the use of the Reading Room on payment of Rs. 2 per month, or 8 annas per week.

A LIST OF NEW BOOKS RECEIVED IS PUBLISHED IN THIS COLUMN EVERY MONDAY.

NOTICE.

LETTERS, PARCELS, and TELEGRAMS for HIS EXCELLENCY the Governor and the PRIVATE SECRETARY which cannot be delivered at Malabar Point, Bombay, by 1 p.m., on FRIDAY, 2nd proximo, should be addressed to BELLA VISTA, MAHABLESHWUR, until further notice.

G. H. R. HART,
Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.
Malabar Point, Bombay, 23rd March 1886.

JOHN ROBERTS & CO.,
PRACTICAL BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS AND GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS,
HAVE received from the Crown Derby Co. a Splendid Assortment of real Porcelainware, consisting of Dinner, Dessert, and Breakfast Sets, Vases, &c., &c.
THE GOODS ARE NOW ON VIEW
At 18, Marine-street.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

DEATHS.

COVEY—March 22, at Mejah, W. Allahabad, Charles Covey, Major, 68th Durham Light Infantry.

DOWSETT—March 16, at Chunar, Sub-Conductor George Dowsett, Commissariat Department.

KEENE—March 17, at Jullunder, Olive Isabel, daughter of Robert and Alice Keene, aged 9 months and 12 days.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 24, 1886.

IT may be literally true that, as an up-country paper announced a few days ago, no reply has been received from the India Office to the despatch of the Government of India relating to military furlough regulations. But the reply is on its way, and it is favourable. Messrs. Grindlay, Groom and Co. yesterday received from their London house a telegram intimating to the new rules had been passed by the Secretary of State, and that they were dispatched by the mail of last Friday. No announcement that could be made—except, perhaps, that the rupee had suddenly recovered to two shillings—could give greater satisfaction amongst military men than this. We believe that the following will probably be found to be the salient points of difference between the present regulations and the new rules :—1, All furlough on proper authority will count as service for pension ; 2, no furlough, except in cases of illness, will be allowed for a longer period than fifteen months ; 3, the intervals now required between occasions of taking furlough, *viz.*, 3 years under the 1868 rules, and two years under the 1875 rules, will no longer be compulsory, but an officer will be allowed furlough whenever his services can be spared. We have reason to believe that the scheme originally proposed by the Home authorities of fixed sterling payments whilst on furlough has been abandoned, and the present system of payment of half Indian emoluments at the official rate of exchange will be adhered to. On the other hand, we believe that the extension proposed by the Indian authorities of the rules under which an officer can obtain six months' general leave in India, to leave to England, have been negatived by the Home authorities. No official intimation has as yet reached this country regarding the new rules, but we believe that the provisions we have mentioned will be found in them.

THE Government Resolution on the state of crime and the working of the police in the various districts of the Bombay Presidency for the year 1884 was issued on the 2nd of the present month, or more than fourteen months after the year under report. Even now we have only the Resolution before us ; the reports themselves have not yet seen the light. It cannot be stated too strongly that the value of these reports depends upon the punctual and early publicity that is afforded them. Public interest in the subject of the report cannot but wane in proportion as the events recorded become matters of past rather than of contemporary history. Nor is there any necessity for the delay. The elaborate volume containing the police reports of the English counties and boroughs is published within six months of the end of the year reported on. That seems a sufficient margin for the preparation of the reports ; an addition of eight months is simply preposterous, and it only requires a firm effort to break down the traditions of red-tapeism to have the Bombay reports for each year published in May of the next. The bad system commences in the districts. Nothing is done till the beginning of January, and then returns are hurriedly collected from the various police-stations to the head-office of the district. This is quite unnecessary. In Bengal a return of everything needed for the annual report is kept at the police head-quarters, and no time is wasted in getting information from subordinate officers. That should be done in this Presidency.

The total number of cases reported in 1884, in the three divisions of the Presidency proper and Sind, amounted to 86,228. This represents a nominal increase of 5,698 over the year 1884, but owing to modifications made in the statements by the Government of India, this increase is to some extent rather apparent than real. The returns as amended now include the whole number of reported crimes, whether the complaint has been made to the police or to the magistrates, those complaints only being excluded under any form whatever which have been made upon mistake of law or fact. Intentionally false or malicious complaints are included, on the ground that the transaction contains some aspect of criminality, and they are registered under the heading of the offence which is purported to have been committed. This is carrying completeness too far ; it is an anomaly that a maliciously false case of theft should be retained as though theft had actually been committed when the real offence is that of giving false evidence. Furthermore, simple as it would appear in theory to decide between what is a mistake of fact or law and what is deliberately false in practice, it seems to be highly perplexing, and different districts have the widest variations in cases struck off as unintentionally false. Ahmedabad gives, for instance, 24, and Surat only 2·2 per cent. The Resolution gives no statement as to the number of these cases that are struck off and do not appear at all. They would probably add one-third to the total number of recorded cases. Taking one with another between 30 and 40 per cent. of the cases reported are imaginary. Consequently, the first thing that a police officer tries to find out when a man complains that he has been robbed or wounded is whether he has not for some occult reason robbed or wounded himself. To get an enemy into trouble, or to score some advantage which may be of use in a civil court, to get off paying debts or dowry, any one of them is sufficient reason for making a complaint which gives as much trouble to the investigating officer as if it had really occurred. It seems inconceivable that nothing can be done to check this vast and growing evil, which, while throwing an immense amount of work upon the police, prevents a really accurate record of crime being obtained. But though the alterations in the system of registering offences renders an accurate comparison with the figures of preceding years no easy task, we may, when dealing with these large figures, content ourselves with such approximation to accuracy as can be obtained. In the above list all offences ranging from murder to petty nuisances are lumped together *en masse*, and in order to gauge more exactly the real nature of the increase in crime, the detailed statements of particular offences must be inspected.

There were 186 murders, or three fewer than in 1883, and fifty-seven culpable homicides, or fourteen fewer than in that year, a very satisfactory decrease, and one that points to the general deterrent influence of the police in crimes of this nature. We are told that two-thirds of the murders in Sind are prompted by jealousy ; but no information is given as to the motive of those in the three other divisions. Of grievous hurt, dacoity and robbery there were 441, 53, and 489 cases, showing the very considerable decrease of forty-nine, thirty and sixty-eight, respectively, over the same period for last year. But cases of lurking house-trespass and house-breaking have increased by 345 from 2,991 to 3,336. This shows that the police organisation has had considerable success in reducing the amount of open and daring crime. A gang of dacoits could not count on more than a very brief existence. But when it comes to cases of house-breaking the skill and art of the burglar seem greater than the resources of the police. The police can by their vigilance prevent open and flagrant offences ; to detect crime skilfully planned is beyond their efforts. In Khandesh out of 317 cases of lurking house-trespass and house-breaking, 236 remained undetected, a very discreditable record, while other districts show scarcely more satisfactory results under this head. It is quite clear that the detective department, if there can be said to be one at all, wants the fullest reorganization. For the rest the increase in the number of offences is not due to serious crime, but to greater strictness in the working of local and special Acts.

Great importance is attached by the Bombay Government to the immediate visitation of scenes of serious crimes by the superintendents. Considering the inevitable upsetting of ordinary office work by a sudden raid of fifty miles, and an absence for three or four days, this is somewhat exacting. The European is not a detective, and if he cannot trust his native officers in heinous cases, how can he in the vast number of cases of only less importance, which he cannot visit ? In the Bengal Presidency the superintendent is instructed by Government that it is not his business to rush about after malefactors, but to see that this is done by others. Property stolen amounted in value, in 1883, to Rs. 8,82,443, and in 1884 the value increased to Rs. 10,58,443. The difference seems very serious indeed, and is rendered more strikingly so by a diminution in the percentage of property recovered, which has come down from 46 to 43 per cent., while in the city of Bombay it is 51 and in London less than 25. There is great variation in the different districts in the proportion of police to population and area, and of crime to population. Thus Kurrachee has a policeman to each 340 persons, and Ratnagiri only one to each 1,353, while in the former 1 in 203 persons commits an offence, and in the latter only 1 in 751. But while it appears at first sight that each policeman has fewer people to look after in an Indian district than he would have in an English county, it must be remembered that the Indian police have a far greater variety of duties to be done than their English counter types. A district has generally eight or ten treasuries to be guarded, while men are required for district officers' escorts and for attending eight or ten subordinate magistrates' courts.

In the Northern Division the Commissioner complains of the unserviceable weapons with which the police are supplied. We have already drawn attention to this most important question, and it is a matter for deep regret that Government cannot see the advisability of the Commissioner's suggestion that they should be supplied with breach-loaders. Undoubtedly promptitude and discipline are of the utmost advantage in dealing with *émeutes*, but that is no more reason for supplying the police with obsolete muzzle-loaders than with flint stocks or bows and arrows. Experience has shown they imprudence of arming men with inefficient weapons.

The concluding remarks of the Resolution are much to the point. With the spread of civilization there is a tendency to elaboration in crime, to check which it will be necessary to develop the general intelligence of the force, and watch with special vigilance the movements of habitual offenders. The district reports would be more instructive if the remarks illustrated rather than simplified the tabulated statements. Reasons should be given for the increase or decrease of each class of crime, and a notice of the measures taken to deal with each. A little information as to the method of working and the causes of success or failure would do much to put life into the dry bones of statistics. Information would be welcomed as to what arrangements are made for the night patrol of cities and the number of reliefs ; also as to ease or difficulty in recruiting and the source of recruits. There is one important point which the Resolution does not touch at all. Much is said about the district police, but nothing about the village police. In the Deccan every village has an elaborate establishment of headman and watchmen, and in the Konkan the system exists in less detail. It would be of great value to know how far the services of these men are employed in police investigations, and whether the system is in full vigour or in its decadence. The statement as to how many patels exercise jurisdiction under the Village Police Act would be useful. The Resolution places on record a warm tribute to the energy and ability of the late Mr. Bruce Prescott, and the Commissioners speak in terms of commendation of the majority of the district officers.

WE wonder if the Legislative Council when, in passing the Indian Emigration Act of 1883, it left to the Governor-General in Council the task of framing rules to regulate the engagement and transport of emigrants, contemplated making a bequest as portentous as that which the Government have carried out in the rules published in Saturday's *Gazette of India*. Nothing need be said about the weight of the paper on which these rules are printed ; but they cover a hundred folios, and are about as forbidding a collection of forms and directions and tables and schedules as if the authority responsible for them had been desirous of being burdensome to the public and perplexing to its agents. There is much to admire in a scheme so elaborate that it seems to take in every detail in the life of the coolie emigrant from the time that his name is inserted in the list down to the day of his arrival in his new home. What he is to eat, what he is to drink, what he is to wear, and almost how he is to wear it ; his sleeping and his waking, his working and his playing, all these things come within the scope of these all-providing regulations. If the emigrant is not happy under them, the fault will not be in any indifference to his comfort on the part of the authors of the rules, but in their over-great anxiety to provide for the most infinitesimal of the emigrant's necessities. It is paternal legislation *à outrance*, and the only question is whether all the benevolent intentions which the rules express can be fulfilled.

THE success of the preliminary operations of Lady Reay's Fund in the Bombay Presidency has been so marked that the meeting which is announced for next Tuesday will have something more than the character of an assembly merely for the inauguration of a great public work. His Excellency the Governor will preside, and the proceedings will doubtless give a powerful impetus to a movement which has already resulted in half a lakh being raised in the Presidency.

AMATEUR THEATRICALS AT THE GAIETY THEATRE.

THE amateur performance at the Gaiety Theatre on Monday night attracted a much larger attendance than it did on Saturday. There was scarcely a seat vacant in the orchestra stalls, and many boxes were occupied. It was gratifying alike to the amateurs and the well-wishers of the object of the entertainment, to see the well-filled auditorium, and it tokened a substantial addition to the European General Hospital Endowment Fund. The comedietta "That Dreadful Doctor" was as well received as on the first night, and the performers acquitted themselves as successfully as before. Captain Hodgkinson, the 'dreadful doctor' and the old and valued friend of the newly-married pair, played his part admirably well, and was the life and soul of the piece. Mrs. Dixon again filled her part as Mrs. Beauchamp with great skill, and seemed quite at home on the stage. As Mr. Beauchamp, the passionate hunter, Captain Bayly, was decidely good, and went through the scenes with Doctor Mars with laughable effect. Mrs. Hay in "The Bonnie Fishwife" scored once more an unqualified success. Whether as Miss Thistledown, the Devonshire lady, or as Maggy Macfarlane, the herrin' lassie, she showed great talent, and her impersonations of both parts were thoroughly appreciated by those in front of the stage. She was equally at ease as the big lady from the South, or the Scotch lassie, for the nonce, while captivating Wildoates. As the latter, Mrs. Hay was especially brilliant and chatted gaily away in that 'funny language,' so it seemed to Wildoates, and her merry voice rattling away in broad Scotch awakened pleasant memories in the hearts of many. She acted as if to the "manner born," and was greeted with deafening applause. Mr. Nicholson made a capital Wildoates, his personation of that harum-scarum individual being almost faultless. In his exposition of the part of Sir Hickory, Captain Minter was highly successful and his bearing and make-up as the old father of Wildoates was capital. Captain Bayly's representation of the obsequious but faithful Gaiters was a clever piece of acting. His conception of the character was amusing and successfully carried out, eliciting often the hearty plaudits of the audience. The acting throughout was above the average, and the audience highly appreciated it. The players had again and again to appear and acknowledge the warm praise which greeted their successful efforts as the curtain dropped.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE"

SIR,—On Saturday your languid correspondent was unable to attend in his stall at the Gaiety. It was not a simple attack of cheroots, pyjamas and laziness, but one of real aguish type, followed by quinine, which is almost as bad. Or, perhaps, it was partly that peg and soda which Capt. X. told me would "cut short the attack," that made me feel worse all Thursday, Friday and Saturday. I believe it *was* the peg—or pegs ?—and not the quinine. Yesterday evening, however, I made up my mind to go and see "Dr. Mars" and the "Bonnie Fishwife," the more readily, as I had had a long discussion at mess with the Director or Minister of the Department of Fine Arts with Government, in which I demonstrated to him that Scotland produced everything best in art as well as in science. I had floored him with James Watt and the steam-engine, Stephenson (a Borderer from Northumberland) and the locomotive on rails, Shakespeare—no I mean Sir Walter Scott—Burns, Glenlivet, Mountain Dew, &c., &c., and then I clenched the Art question. David Wilkie, Noel Paton, Faed—"Auld Reekie's" being the most charming specimens of landscape painting in the market. I then threw Scotch music and melody at him. This he reluctantly allowed to be original, but, said he, in the dramatic art——Macready, roared I, and he nearly fainted ; said he was almost ready to believe that Moses may have been descended from a Celtic tribe which had wandered into Palestine (this was my great theory last year) and that—as is their wont—these Scots had never recrossed their borders. Indeed, I was too much for him.

Now, I said, you are going to see two Scotch ladies act (I did not know whether both were Scotch or not, but I said *two* Scotch ladies to back up my argument, as I knew they both would be charming). You, I said, will see the Scotch acting——For their own advantage, interposed he, they always do ! I noticed a slight sniggering at the corner of his mouth. I don't exactly know what it meant ; but I believe he was paying my country a compliment, so I nodded approval. You shall see ;—oh, bother ! let us go in, said he ; and we goed.

The house was crammed full, and the first piece went off capitally to begin with. I have seen a great many *levers de rideau*, but have rarely seen professionals act so well as did Mrs. Dixon, Capt. Hodgkinson and Capt. Bayly. There was plenty of even extravagant fun and business in the piece ; but the actors preserved through it all the tone of perfect gentlemen and ladies, and this is precisely the great difficulty of such delineations. Nothing could have been more wildly extravagant than the trio, Mrs. Dixon, Messrs. Hodgkinson and Bayly ; but there was not the slightest approach to vulgarity.

In the next piece, where Captain Bayly has to act a cockney groom, he of course took another cue, and, throwing all reticence to the winds, fairly brought down the house, as did also Captain Minter. Mr. Nicholson was remarkably good as the young lover ; his *entree* was quite that of an old stager ; but I believe he is an amateur of great experience, though young looking.

Mrs. Hay ! (here I hummed the words "Bonnie Mary Hay" into the ear of the Minister of Fine Arts, and he said the words suited the person, but he did not know the lady's name). Mrs. Hay, like myself—I mean like poets—must have been born with the dramatic faculty in her. Her performance is well known to the Poonaites, and was truly a self-possessed, natural and yet artistic delineation of the highest merit. The strings of her basket or "*creel*," as I informed the Director of Fine Arts, broke, and it rolled from her shoulder to the ground. Nothing could exceed the self-possession of the lady, who instead of attempting to mend it, quietly let it remain where it was on the stage. Her excited and exciting narratives were charming in girlish fun and earnestness, and when she came in at the end in a charming costume of "feuille morte" satin, the transformation from the peasant girl was absolutely startling !

In going home I sang the song of "Bonnie M. H." so often to the Minister of Fine Arts that he at last got out of the carriage and fumed and swore that although he admired the lady and her singing and acting as much as any one, he did not admire my voice. This, of course, was jealousy. He thinks no one can sing baritone but himself ! He ! ha ! I went home alone, and as I am very tired, I must finish and subscribe myself,

C. MAC.,
Your Languid Correspondent.

STAMP REVENUE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Whenever any immovable property is sold by a public auction under an order of a civil court subject to the mortgage right of a third person, the certificate of sale granted to the purchaser of the property is charged, under the existing Stamp Law, with a stamp for the purchase money plus the whole of the mortgage debt due at the date of the sale. Your correspondent, "Pro Bono Publico," says that the certificate so granted should be charged with stamp duty only for the purchase money, and not for the purchase money plus the mortgage debt, as is now done, and suggests Government to issue a notification to this effect. With due deference to his argument I do not hesitate to say that I entirely differ from him, for his suggestion, if acted upon by Government, will, in my, opinion, open a wide door to collusive transactions for defrauding the stamp revenue. For instance, A might mortgage his house, worth 1,000 rupees, to B without possession, for Rs. 950, executing a mortgage deed on stamp of Rs. 5, under article (13) of the Act, and then ask B to purchase his (A's) right of redeeming the property at a court sale, in execution of a money decree previously obtained by B on A. B purchases the right in the way desired by A for Rs. 50, and obtains a sale certificate from the court ordering the sale. Now should Government issue a notification as desired by your correspondent, B would get the whole property on paying stamp duty Rs. 5-8. (Rs. 5 for the mortgage under the article mentioned above and annas 8 for Rs. 50, being the amount of consideration for the sale certificate under article 16 of the Act), instead of paying for stamp of Rs. 10, which he would have to pay had the sale been effected in *bona fide* manner.

To guard against such fraudulent transactions the Legislature have, very properly, framed section 24 of the Act, and I am opinion that your correspondent has no just grounds to complain against the law or against the decision of the Bombay High Court referred to by him.

P. R. D.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT AND EGYPT.

LONDON, MARCH 22.

In the House of Commons to-night, Mr Campbell-Bannerman, Secretary for War, replying to a question, said that the British Government had upon their own responsibility resolved to withdraw the outposts of the British forces on the Nile to Assouan, and that Wady Halfa will be held by Egyptian troops. The Government, he said, would make a further statement on the subject at the proper time.

THE INDIAN INQUIRY.

LONDON, MARCH 23.

In the House of Commons last night, Lord Randolph Churchill gave notice of an amendment that it was desirable to conclude the inquiry into the Government of India within a reasonable time, and that the Committee of Inquiry shall not exceed fourteen in number.

CAPITATION GRANT TO VOLUNTEERS.

Mr. Howard Vincent moved a resolution that the capitation grant of thirty shillings at present allowed by Government to the Volunteers of Great Britain be increased. After a short but animated discussion the House divided, and the resolution was rejected by 21 votes, 166 voting for and 187 against it. Mr. Gladstone, who took part in the discussion, resented any increase to the estimates.

THE WAR ESTIMATES.

Mr. Campbell-Bannerman, Secretary for War, in moving the Army estimates, said the increase in the figures was due to the requirements of India and Egypt. The occupation of Egypt, he said, was an unfair strain on the British Army. He hoped to reduce the army of occupation to 8,000 men this year. With regard to recruiting, he said it was at present in a very satisfactory state.

THE SILVER QUESTION AT WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, MARCH 22.

In the House of Representatives on Saturday last, there was a debate upon Mr. Bland's "Bill for the Free Coinage of Silver," which provides that all holders of silver bullion can have it coined into standard silver dollars upon the same terms and conditions as those on which gold is now coined for private holders; that standard silver dollars shall be the unit of account and the standard of value in the same manner as is now provided for gold dollars, and shall be legal tender for all debts, public or private, except where otherwise stipulated; that silver certificates may be issued for all silver dollars deposited; that the present law providing for the purchase of silver bullion for monthly coinage, be repealed, and the Secretary to the Treasury shall make rules for enforcing this Act.

The debate will be resumed on the 27th instant and 3rd of April.

THE GARSTIN DACOITY CASE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MARCH 23.

At the High Court to-day, before the Chief Justice and Mr. Muthusamy Iyer, Mr. Norton, with Messrs. Pole and Ramasubbaya, of Madura, applied, on behalf of the zemindar of Bodynaickenoor, for bail pending the trial. A long statement was filed, supplemented by a speech by Mr. Norton, the result being the issue of a notice to the District Magistrate at Madura to show cause why the zemindar should not be released on bail. The notice is returnable next Tuesday. In opening his case, Mr. Norton applied for the transfer of the case to the High Court or some district other than Madura, but at the close of the discussion of the bail question, he decided to postpone his application for the transfer.

Mr. H. S. Thomas, First Member of the Board of Revenue, has been directed by Government to proceed to Madura, to institute enquiries into the administration of the District by Mr. Crole, late Collector.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, MARCH 22.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Ganges arrived here this afternoon.

LIVERPOOL, MARCH 22.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Murray left here for Bombay yesterday morning.

LISBON, MARCH 22.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Huzara, homeward bound from Bombay, Kurrachee and Malabar Coast, left here yesterday evening.

SUEZ, MARCH 23.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Goorkha, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras and Colombo, left here yesterday evening.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Chyebassa, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras and Colombo, left here this morning.

CALCUTTA, MARCH 23.

His Highness the Sultan of Zanzibar's s.s. Swordsman left Calcutta for Zanzibar direct to-day.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MARCH 22.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firm. Surats steady.

The London Cotton market has been quiet but steady.

Good Fair Dhollera	4
The Manchester market has been quiet.	
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	73
4½ " "	75¾
3 " Consols for account	100¾
3½ " Sterling Loan	101½
4½ " French Rentes	109
Bar Silver	46¾

Arrival—Sara.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(MARCH 23.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

Tavoy route interrupted beyond Yeh.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT, March 22.

10 p.m.	76·9

TUESDAY, March 23.

6 a.m.	73·5
10 a.m.	80·0
2 p.m.	82·1
4 p.m.	81·2

COLONEL PEYTON, Conservator of Forests, Southern Division, had a fall from a tree while out shooting a few days ago, and sustained somewhat severe injuries.

MR. BARRETT, Superintendent, Pay Examiner's Office, Poona, has just published, under the sanction of the Controller of Military Accounts, Bombay, a pamphlet containing the pay of regimental, warrant and non-commissioned officers, men and boys of each arm of the service of the British Army converted at 1s. 7d. per rupee, the new Colonial rate of exchange for 1886-87. To these tables are added two others showing the amount of Income Tax leviable at the rate respectively of 4 and 5 pies per rupee, and also a table giving the official exchange for the year 1886-87, viz., 1s. 6¼d.

THE Educational Department has taken up the subject of over-crowding in schools. The Educational Inspector of the Central Division has, we hear, issued a circular to all schools which are in union with the Department giving notice that he will consider European and Eurasian or Anglo-Vernacular Schools to be "palpably defective as regards accommodation" unless each class-room contains a sufficient area to allow a minimum of 10 square feet for each scholar of the class in average daily attendance. Nothing less, he adds, than 15 square feet per scholar can be deemed satisfactory accommodation. These measurements will also be applied as far as may be practicable in the case of Vernacular Primary Schools.

THE *Pioneer*, in commenting on the appointment of the Indian Parliamentary Select Committee, refers to Mr. J. M. Maclean as "a politician of promise who will not be long in making his weight recognised in the House."

THE *Saturday Review*, in an article on the recent debate on the expenses of the Burma expedition, says:—"If there is any reasonable person who doubts the wisdom of the occupation of Upper Burma, let him read Mr. Maclean's speech. Of course, if the existence on our border of an anarchical State governed by an incapable savage with a blind hostility to this country as his one rule in politics, and the presence in his dominions of agents from a rival European Power, do not justify annexation, then Mr. Maclean wasted his words. A majority of the House was happily found to agree with him."

THE vacancies in the Political Department are now being fitted up. It is understood that Sir Oliver St. John will officiate for Sir Robert Sandeman in the Beluchistan Agency, while Mr. T. J. C. Plowden will go to Kashmir in the place of Colonel St. John. At the same time Colonel E. C. Ross, Political Officer in the Persian Gulf, will officiate for Mr. Cordery at Hyderabad, while Colonel Miles goes from Muscat to the Persian Gulf. Colonel Berkeley will be transferred to Baroda, lately left vacant by General Watson, and the vacancy thus created at Khatmandu will be filled by Major Wilson. Major Martelli, Political Agent at Bhopawar, will probably succeed Major Barr as Political Agent, Baghelkhand, and Superintendent of Rewah, when the latter takes leave.

THE Hon'ble Mr. Hope, Public Works Minister, who was to leave Calcutta yesterday on his way up-country, halts for two hours at Benares to inspect the Ganges bridge there, and then goes on to Cawnpore, being joined *en route* at Allahabad by Sir Alfred Lyall, who will accompany him along the new line to Kalpi, where the preparations for the Jumna bridgeworks will be seen. Mr. Hope will then go to Roorkee *via* Lucknow, and will be present at the prize-giving at Roorkee College on the 27th. A visit will be paid to Balawala bridge over the Ganges and Hardwar, and then the train be taken to Saharanpur over the new northern extension of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway. Lahore will be reached on the 29th, and Mr. Hope wil spend the day there. The 30th wil be devoted to the inspection of the Jhelum bridgeworks at Malehwal, rendered necessary by the Sind-Sagar line, and on the 31st an inspection will be made of the adjacent coal-mines at Khewra in the Salt Range, where Dr. Warth has been hard at work examining the coal-bearing strata. Thereafter Mr. Hope will proceed to Simla, unless he is tempted to make a trip to Sukkur, to see how the great cantilever bridge is progressing.

COLONEL SANDFORD, who took over charge of the Military Works Office from Colonel Innes at Umballa a few days ago, proceeds shortly to England on three months' leave.

SIR MADHAVARAO, who has assumed the *rôle* of public moralist in the *Madras Times*, volunteers the following advice to Hindoo widows:—"You have miseries enough. Do not aggravate them by taking an adopted son. Many friends or relatives too often recommend adoption from sinister motives. If you have any wealth, their object is to wrest it from you for the boy adopted. Be, therefore, on your guard. Never consent to adopt, come what may. No body can compel you to adopt. To all proposals, firmly say, No! Keep your wealth and means. You may adopt a son, if necessary, when you have become old and infirm. At any rate, there need be no hurry in such a matter. If advisers hurry you, be sure to suspect their motives."

WITH regard to correspondence which has appeared from time to time in respect of the unlimited opportunities given by Government to the Russian officers now in India to see and take notes of everything there is to see and note, the Lahore paper says:—"The Government of India, no doubt, does occasionally make mistakes which it regrets afterwards; but in this case it may be showing more wisdom than it gets credit for. The Russian representatives will, no doubt, pick up a certain amount of useful information; but in some respects it is just as well they should be well informed. The defences of our north-west frontier are not so utterly wanting in strength, that a knowledge of their present state would tempt Russia to set out from Samarkand and Askabad straight away. There is good reason to be believe that Russia has hitherto under-rated rather than exaggerated the defences of India; and for this reason alone it is not to be regretted that Prince Odoievsky and Colonel Timler should see what they can. Another point is that when Russia really wants to obtain information which we might hesitate to give, she does not send credited emissaries of high rank. Far more unobstrusive agents are used; and men of this stamp can find out a good deal more than the distinguished officers now travelling on the frontier line."

MR. D. BARBOUR, formerly Financial Secretary to the Government of India, has written a book on "The Theory of Bi-Metallism, and the Effects of the Partial Demonetization of Silver on England and India."

KISSING games are said,—not by the scoffers, says the *St. James's Gazette*, but by the editor of a religious newspaper—to be one of the latest developments of sensational Christianity. The following extracts are taken from the *Christian Million*, an Evangelical journal:—

> Side by side with the astonishing development of prurient literature there has grown up in Sunday-schools and temperance societies with a close membership an equally astonishing development of kissing games. The old-fashioned outdoor kiss-in-the-ring of school-treats and the equally harmless forfeits played (and paid) beneath the mistletoe, have given place to a set of kissing games in which teachers and senior scholars indulge for hours together, and which form the great attraction of many gatherings. . . . . . It was our painful duty to visit a London Sabbath-school entertainment where these things were being carried on from six in the evening till midnight. We protested verbally, and also by leaving an entertainment where we felt the presence of God was not being recognized. It began with a cancan, in which, to an idiotic song and tune, first the upper and then the lower members of the body were raised and swung about. After this an hour was spent in "kissing and hissing." Then came the great treat called "the Army." Marching round in pairs, these Sunday-school teachers went through a drill in which "present arms" and "fire a volley" meant embracing and kissing between the sexes. When we state that the male "teachers" knelt down before their partners to embrace them, and that six "volleys" were ordered at once, or that kissing in that posture was ordered to continue until the word "halt" from the fugleman, the reason of our departure and strong indignant protest will be evident.

IN August 1884, the arrival of the celebrated 457-carat fine white diamond from South Africa was announced, and its subsequent purchase by a syndicate of London and Paris diamond merchants. The gem was intrusted to the care of one of the most skilful cutters, who has been engaged on the stone during the past eight months, and expects to complete the work in April next. As anticipated, the stone will turn out the most wonderful "brilliant-cut" diamond on record, surpassing in weight, as also, it is believed, in colour, purity, and lustre, all the Crown and historical brilliants of the world. The stone in its almost finished state weighs still 230 carats, but in order to give it the best possible shape and lustre it is intended to reduce its weight to something under 200 carats. The Koh-i-noor weighs only 106 carats, the Regent of France 136¾ carats, the Star of the South 125 carats, and the Piggott 82½ carats. The Great Mogul weighs 279 carats. It is, however, a lumpy stone, only rose-cut, and if cut to a proper shaped brilliant it would probably not weigh more than 140 carats.

As a specimen of a recent attempt to translate Shakespeare into French, the following is interesting:—

> "Si cette chair solide, où gît l'âme abusée,
> Pouvait s'évanouir, et se fondre en rosée;
> Si l'Eternel, puissant et cruel, n'avait dit
> Que se donner la mort est un act maudit!"

This is a rendering of the first four verses of the soliloquy of Hamlet:—

> "O, that this too, too solid flesh would melt,
> Thaw, and resolve itself into a dew!
> Or that the Everlasting had not fix'd
> His canon 'gainst self-slaughter!"

and the odd thing is that the rendering has been praised for its fidelity to the original.

"THE movement against Home Rule on the Liberal side of the House," says the *Standard*, "is receiving considerable support, and it is said that between sixty and seventy members have already declared themselves opposed to the establishment of a National Parliament in Dublin."

THE *St. James's Gazette* says:—While Michael Davitt has been raising in the west the fiery cross of the National League, the emissary despatched by the *Freeman's Journal* to report upon the English land question, finds himself obliged to bless that which he came to curse. Writing from one of the eastern counties, he dwells with amazement and sympathy on the ruinous losses of English landlords, pointing out that rents had in some cases fallen 75 per cent., while in others farms could not be let even rent-free. It is probable that a majority of Englishmen would be equally startled if confronted with the true facts of the case, instead of being deluded by "generous reduction of 10 per cent." paragraphs into the belief that "agricultural depression" is a mere traditional grumble. But after vividly picturing the wreck of agriculture "in the centre of a great tillage country," and commiserating the ruin of landlord and farmer, the Irish Commissioner (it will interest Messrs. Collings and Chamberlain to learn) finds in the position of the labourer the one bright feature. "There was, perhaps," he writes, "nothing which I learned in the course of my tour which gave me greater pleasure than the consideration which is shown to the agricultural labourer." Birmingham papers, please copy.

RAILWAY EXTENSION IN HYDERABAD.

THE ceremonies in connection with the opening of the railway extension of His Highness the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railways, on the 3rd April next, to Warangal, a distance of eighty-three miles from Secunderabad, promise to be on a large scale. The Government invitations have been issued with a free hand, and if all who have been asked accept, we may expect to see a numerous, influential and representative gathering of the nobility, the gentry, the mercantile and railway communities and interests, the press, and even of the fair sex, who, it is anticipated, will in large numbers grace the occasion by their presence. Those who may avail themselves of the invitations sent them, are to travel, under special arrangements made with the G. I. P. and Madras Railway companies, on orders for tickets which will be transmitted to them. The guests from and *viâ* Bombay will reach Hyderabad on the 2nd April, at 3-45 p.m., and those from Madras and Southern India at 10-15 p.m. All guests will be met at the Hyderabad station by an officer of the Government and conducted to the tents provided for their accommodation, mostly pitched in the public gardens, Chudderghat, a more pleasant and beautiful spot than which could not have been selected. On the 3rd April. His Highness and his guests will leave Hyderabad at 6-30 a.m., and arrive at Warangal at 11-15, where they will make but a short stay, and return for breakfast to Kazipett by 12 o'clock. After breakfast the party will start for Hyderabad, where the train is timed to arrive at 7-30 p.m. A State banquet, illuminations, and a pyrotechnic display are on the programme, and are fixed, according to present arrangements, for the 4th, Sunday. This is a pity, but we apprehend that it was a case of "Hobson's choice," and was necessitated by a consideration for the guests who will mostly come from long distances, and to obviate the necessity of keeping them too long away from their duties, &c. The Nizam's Government have, in addition to the provision made for the free conveyance by rail of their guests to and from Hyderabad, and placing of carriages, &c., at their disposal while there, sanctioned the very liberal grant of Rs. 25,000 towards the expenses incidental to the ceremonies, &c., Rs. 7,000 of which, we understand, are to be expended on the illuminations and pyrotechnic display. The official inspection of the extension by the Consulting Engineer for Railways, Madras, is fixed for the 23rd inst. During the recent atmospheric disturbances at Warangal, which were of a cyclonic nature, considerable damage was caused to the line between Kazipett and Warangal, but this, we are glad to say, has, through the energy and exertions of Mr. Furnivall, the Agent and Chief Engineer, and the District Engineers in charge, been promptly remedied, and the line is now in a thoroughly fit and safe state to be thrown open to traffic.

THE SILVER QUESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Perhaps I cannot employ better my leisure hours during these holidays than in answering Mr. Fleming's excellent letter upon the silver question.

In the first place, I would point out that in my previous letter I did not say that the fall in the value of the rupee acted as a stimulus upon the trade of India. What I meant to say was that India, upon which so many advantages were simultaneously brought to bear, such as peace, good administration (the two things are synonymous), railways—I should have added cheap freights, &c.—was on the point of developing its resources, and that no difficulty in procuring the medium, by which produce changes hands, has stifled their imminent growth. This, I think, is no mere theory. Those who bear in mind the severity of the stringency of the money market for the last four or five years during the busy months will easily realize that, had not the currency of the country been easy of supply, had it been gold instead of silver, the difficulties the trade has had to contend with might have proved, for a time at least, unsurmountable, and considerably retarded the progress which has been made. The loss to the country in every respect, material as well as moral, would have been incalculable.

I do not think that the loss in the value of the metal hoarded need cause any alarm. In the first place, what is hoarded remains unproductive, and it is therefore immaterial, whether its value, for the time it lies idle, increases or the reverse. Then, this loss (if any) is insignificant, compared with that vast loss which ensues from the money remaining unemployed. The country can only be capable of hoarding a certain amount, as people begin to employ their savings in their particular trades when they reach a certain figure of hoarding. If, for instance, we assume that the metal loses half its value within fifty years, but at the same time that capital doubles itself every twenty-five years—which is a very extreme figure for India in its present circumstances—at the end of fifty years the loss from depreciation of capital as compared with the loss from non-employment will stand as one to five. And it will be easily seen how this ratio widens, if it be assumed that the amount hoarded is constantly about the same, whilst the loss from non-employment must continue to increase. Thirdly, what is hoarded is not only silver, but also gold, and perhaps more gold than silver. We are of course in the habit of speaking of a fall in the value of silver, because we usually compare it with this equivalent in sterling; but it is not certain that there is a fall in the value of silver rather than an appreciation in the value of gold. The favourite theory at present is that the latter case obtains, and certainly there is no indication in India of any diminution of the purchasing value of the rupee (as Mr. Fleming also admits). Such being the case, there is every probability that the capital hoarded as metal gains rather in value than loses owing to one of the metals remaining stationary in value and to the other gaining in it.

I, for one, feel quite confident that it was a very lucky thing for India that at a time, when all other countries had to contend with the difficulty of finding money, India could procure what it required with the greatest facility. As an Englishman, I am certainly a bi-metallists; but as a well-wisher to India, I should be very sorry to see this country abandon its present advantage over most countries by altering its present system of currency. I am persuaded that Mr. Molesworth is preaching the right sermon to the wrong congregation.—Yours, &c.,

R. W.

CAMBRIDGE LOCAL EXAMINATIONS.

THE general class lists of the local examinations conducted by the Cambridge University have been issued. In the junior male section are the following:—

J. E. B. Young, of Calcutta, educated at the University School, Hastings.

J. R. Cradock, of Simla, educated at the Royal Grammar School, High Wycombe.

A. Emlyn, of Travancore, educated at the school for the sons of Missionaries at Blackheath.

H. Emlyn, of Travancore, educated at the same school.

H. M. Waldoch, of Colombo, educated at the school for the sons of Missionaries at Blackheath.

C. L. Trenchell, of Candy, educated at Basmister Court School.

In the female section amongst the seniors are:—

Miss A. M. Hawker, of Belgaum, educated at Walthamstow Hall, Sevenoaks, under Miss Unwin, passed at Sevenoaks Centre in the second class, and was distinguished in English and music.

Miss E. C. Higgens, of Colombo, educated at the Clergy Daughters' School, Bristol Centre.

Miss M. C. Macdonald, Beadon Street, Calcutta, educated at Walthamstow Hall, Sevenoaks.

Miss N. A. Piggott, of Ratnapura, educated at Walthamstow Hall, Sevenoaks.

Miss A. G. Rea, of Surat, educated at Walthamstow Hall, Sevenoaks, under Miss Unwin, passed in the Third Class at Sevenoaks Centre.

Amongst the juniors in the female section are:—

Miss B. Condon, of Cawnpore, educated at Bellevue School, Ambleside.

Miss C. E. Bealty, of Ahmedabad, educated at Walthamstow Hall, Sevenoaks, under Miss Unwin, passed at Sevenoaks Centre, having satisfied examiners.

Miss E. A. Gillespie, of Borsud, Gujerat, Miss E. A. A. Hutton, of Mirzapore, and Miss F. J. Smith, of Belgaum, who were educated at Walthamstow Hall, Sevenoaks, under Miss Unwin, satisfied examiners, and passed at Sevenoaks Centre.

Miss E. H. Henslowe, of Lucknow, educated at Kemmendine House, Severnside, Shrewsbury.

Miss S. A. Slater, of Bangalore, educated at Walthamstow Hall, Sevenoaks.

ROASTING ANIMALS ALIVE.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—A shocking case of cruelty to animals has occurred at the village of Manori in Salsette. A man who owned a couple of ponies, which he let out on hire to wedding parties found his customers gradually leaving him in favour, of another man who had embarked in a similar enterprise. He therefore, it is alleged, determined to revenge himself upon his rival, and accordingly had the latter's ponies quietly removed one evening to an out-of-the-way and unfrequented corner of the village. There the animals were fastened to a tree and preparations made for roasting them alive by piling straw and dried leaves under them. The straw was then set on fire, but the ropes being either burnt or broken by the animals' struggles, they succeeded in escaping. One of them, however, was so seriously injured that it died soon afterwards, while the other was so severely burnt that it is unfit for further work. The instigator and his associates have been arrested.

ALLEGED DEFAMATION BY THE VICAR GENERAL OF THE NORTH.

AT the High Court yesterday, before Mr. Justice Scott, the case of Minguel Francisco de Souza *vs.* Estanislaus P. V. de Souza, came on for hearing. The plaintiff seeks to recover Rs. 10,000 as damages from the defendant, who is alleged to have defamed him. Mr. Farran and Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Messrs. Hore, Conroy, and Brown, appeared for the plaintiff; and the Hon. Mr. Latham and Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Winter and Burder, for the defendant.

The facts of the plaintiff's case are these. For some years past, he has occupied the position of warden and treasurer of the Roman Catholic Church of Nossa S. de Saude at Versova, a parish in the island of Salsette. The defendant is the Vicar General of the North of the Roman Catholic Church in India, which is under the authority of the Royal Padroado as distinguished from the Roman Catholic Church in India under the immediate authority of the Pope. On the 28th September 1883, the defendant wrote to the vicar and parish priest of Versova words concerning the plaintiff, of which the following is a translation:—"It having been represented to me that Minguel Francisco de Souza, a parishioner of Versova, has obstinately refused to comply with what I had determined he should do under the penalty of an interdict conveyed in my despatch, dated the 2nd September, 1881, insulting and vilifying the missionary vicar concerned, because he demanded the fulfilment thereof. It having been represented to me that his audacity went so far as to disrespect the church and the aforesaid missionary vicar on the 15th ult., inasmuch as he forcibly snatched the processional cross and the bier which was being taken to fetch a corpse, the said vicar being then attired in surplice and stole, and being in the act of proceeding to a funeral as well as in filling in himself the grave that had been opened for the reception of the corpse before the return of the funeral cortege. It having been represented to me finally that he carried his obstinate contumacy to such a height as to lay violent hands on the said missionary vicar on the 21st inst. after subjecting him to violent threats and insulting reproaches in the presence of various persons. In order that such conduct on the part of the said parishioner, if allowed to go unpunished, may not contaminate the other parishioners, I use the authority of his Grace the Archbishop and Primate of the East, and in his name I do hereby declare that the said parishioner of Versova, Minguel Francisco de Souza, is interdicted from entering the church in his life-time and from a sacred burial after his death. All those to whom the knowledge and execution of this may concern will thus understand and execute. Mazagon, 26th September, 1884." The defendant, on the 28th September 1884, caused the vicar parish priest of Versova to read the said words aloud from the pulpit of the church of N.S. de Souze to the congregation assembled. The publication, in so far as it attributed violent, and improper, and sacrilegious conduct to the plaintiff, was false and malicious. The plaintiff says that, by reason of the publication, he has sustained serious wrong; his feelings have been thereby harassed; he has suffered much pain of mind, and his reputation has been injured. He estimated his damages at Rs. 10,000.

The defendant, in his defence, said that in 1873, the plaintiff was appointed by the then Vicar General of the North to act as trustee of the Church of N. S. de Saude of Versova. The defendant admitted that he sent the interdict of the 26th September 1884 under the following circumstances:—On the 2nd September 1881, he, in exercise of the authority vested in him by the laws of the Roman Catholic Church, issued to the vicar missionary and parishioner of Versova an edict in the Portuguese language. It stated that it had been brought to his knowledge that, owing to dissensions in the administration of the church funds and moneys belonging to the church at Versova, the funds had gone down to the lowest ebb; that the account books were in the hands of illiterate and untrustworthy persons; that certain irregularities had crept in; and that it became his duty to put a stop to such a state of affairs, which was prejudicial to the interests of religion and public morality. He therefore directed that, under the punishment of interdiction, the party in whose charge the account books of the church were, should forthwith make them over to the missionary vicar. Plaintiff refused to comply with the order, and continued to harass the vicar in the execution of his duties. Repeated verbal complaints against him were made by the parishioners. A written complaint was subsequently made that, whilst the vicar was about to perform a burial service, the plaintiff snatched away the cross and had closed the grave that had been opened. The matter was brought to the notice of the Archbishop of Goa, who authorised the defendant to pronounce an interdict against the plaintiff. Even without such express direction from the Archbishop, the defendant said he had full power, in virtue of his office, to pronounce the interdict. Defendant was further informed that, on the 21st September 1884, the plaintiff had assaulted the vicar. By the laws of the Roman Catholic Church, the plaintiff, by his conduct has been guilty of grave ecclesiastical offences; the issue of the interdict was the proper and fitting punishment for them; and the plaintiff had, it was submitted, sustained no injury by the publication of the inderdict.

Mr. Farran, in his opening remarks, said that the church in question had been established by the Portuguese; that the priests were under the authority of the King of Portugal, that was to say, under the orders of the Archbishop of Goa; but that they were paid by the British Government. From time immemorial, it had been the custom for the parishioners, to elect a secretary and treasurer, to whom were entrusted the funds of the church as well as the plates. For some time past, however, the priests had been endeavouring to get the funds into their own hands. This they could not do before; but as soon as the defendant was appointed Vicar General, he backed up the priests in their endeavours in this direction; and hence the dispute with the plaintiff. The priests appointed were sometimes British subjects, but they were more commonly Goanese.

The plaintiff and other witnesses were examined during the rest of the day.

THE SHRAWAKS AND THE THAKORE OF PALITANA.

A MEETING of the Shrawak community was held on Monday evening in the temple of Shri Godeejee Maharaj, Pydhonee, for the purpose of hearing an account of the arrangements made with the present Thakore of Palitana in connection with the Satrunja Hill, in the territory of the Thakore, where the chief Jain temples are situated. The meeting was largely attended; and on the motion of Mr. Tallakchund Manekchund, Rai Badridas Bahadoor, the patron of the Jain association, under whose auspices the meeting was held, was called to the chair. The proceedings commenced with a Gujerati hymn sung in chorus.

Mr. Tallakchund Manekchund, addressing his Jain brethren, said he was glad to see before him members of the community from different parts of India; but he was the more gratified to see the gentleman, the chairman, who had undertaken a difficult mission on their behalf; and having successfully executed it, had returned among them. Some time ago it became their unpleasant duty to make representations to the authorities against the oppression practised by the late Thakore of Palitana, Soorsungjee, upon their co-religionists. He had now been removed by death and was succeeded by his son Mansingjee; and the troubles of the Jains had come to an end. The credit of bringing about this desired settlement belonged to the Jain association. Since the death of the late Thakore, Colonel Watson had been appointed Political Agent of Kattiawar, and before assuming charge of his office, he had a conference with the Governor, who was graciously pleased to instruct him to bring the dispute between the Shrawaks and the Palitana durbar to an amicable settlement. Their thanks were therefore due to the Government of Lord Reay, to Colonel Watson, who possessed great tact and conciliatory powers, and to Mansingjee, the present Thakore, for that good feeling towards the Shrawaks, of which he had given early indications. Thanks were also due to Rai Badridas Bahadoor, Mr. Punalal Poonumchund, Mr. Virchund Dipchund, and others for the great trouble they had taken in the matter. The settlement made with the Thakore was that they were to pay him Rs. 15,000 annually; and the payment was to be made for a fixed period of forty years. The Thakore had abolished taxes on all provisions to be taken to the Satrunja Hill. His Highness was to come to Bombay in about a month, when it was intended to honour him with an address and a banquet. It was now necessary for the Shrawaks to raise a fund of about three lakhs-and-a-half rupees, in order to provide out of the interest the annual contribution of Rs. 15,000 to be paid to the Thakore.

Mr. Virchund, the secretary of the association, explained the objects aimed at by the association.

The chairman addressed the meeting at some length on the necessity of assisting the funds of the Jain association.

Dr. Jamnadas Premchund and others spoke of the usefulness of the association.

Thanks were voted to the chairman and to Mr. Tallakchund Manekchund; and the proceedings terminated with the distribution of [illegible] and bouquets.

NATIVE PRESS.

THE PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE.

THE list of the Peers is, we think, a fairly good one, though regret may be expressed that we miss one or two names in it which might well have been included in the list. But the list of Commoners is discouraging. Nearly all the retired Anglo-Indian gentlemen in Parliament, who are hostile to native progress, have been chosen. We do not expect much from a Committee so carelessly formed. It is not likely, however, to endure long. Parliament will have to be dissolved ere long and with it the Committee will go. The sooner it is smashed the better, perhaps.—*Indu Prakash.*

GOVERNMENT NOMINATIONS TO THE CORPORATION.

THE curious feature of the list published by Government of the names of their representatives in the new Corporation is that several of them are quite new. But it is good at times to have new men rather than select those who have been selected over and over again. Still, we think Government have not been well advised in omitting the name of Dr. Peterson. He has long been a member of the Corporation, and he has not been an ornamental member. He has all along taken a very active part in the Municipal debates, and often has sided with the popular view of Municipal questions. But it seems his independence and straightforwardness have cost him his seat in the Corporation. He proved obnoxious to the officials and with Sir Frank Souter, Chairman of the Town Council, he had twice or thrice passages-at-arms. If his present omission is due to this we can only say it does not reflect credit on Government.—*Indu Parkash.*

THE WHEAT AND COTTON CROPS IN BOMBAY.

THE report of the cotton crop in the Bombay Presidency for the month of March 1886 is as follows:—Forecast deals with outturn. Sind.—Hyderabad estimate reduced from 12 to 10 annas; greater injury from boll worm than was expected; total for the province about 9 annas. Gujarat.—Prospects in North Gujarat considerably deteriorated on account of frost and want of moisture, but very good in Broach; revised estimates:—Broach, 12 annas, Ahmedabad 19 annas, and Surat, 8 annas. Baroda figures received; area 418,000 acres, or 70,000 acres more than last year; crop 12 annas. Kathiawad:—Sorath, 9 annas, Jhalawad (north), 11 annas, Halar, 13 annas, and Gohilwar, 14 annas. Cutch, 10 annas, Palanpur and Mahikanta, 8 annas. Decan—Khandesh crop 11 annas; exotic cotton reported to be equal in extent to indigenous, but this is probably incorrect; the exotic cotton better than indigenous; remainder of Deccan crop 4 annas. Karnatic, indigenous 10 annas, exotic cotton 8 annas in Dharwar; proportion 3 to 2; crop 8 annas in Bijapur and 9 annas in Belgaum. In Kolhapur and Native States, crop stunted and much below average. A detailed forecast will follow.

The report on the prospects of the wheat crop in the Bombay Presidency for the month of March 1886 is as follows:—Sind.—In spite of some injury from insects in parts of Hyderabad and from frost in parts of Thar and Parkar, the crop is on the whole flourishing, especially in Shikarpur, the chief wheat-growing district. Gujarat.—Smut lingers in parts of Ahmedabad, but the Gujarat crop is on the whole good. The crop is 11 annas on an average in Ahmedabad, 6 to 12 annas in Broach, 7 annas in the chief wheat taluka of Surat, and 8 or 9 annas in the chief wheat taluka of Kaira; in the Panch Mahals the area is very small and the crop very poor. Baroda—Area estimated at 110,000 acres, that is, about 17,000 acres less than last year; crop fair. No change in other States. Deccan.—Rust continues more or less in all districts, especially in irrigated lands; except in parts of Nasik the injury from rust seems slight, and the crop will be a full average one. Khandesh crop 11 annas, Nasik 9 annas Sholapur, 11 annas, Satara 12 annas. Information for Poona and Ahmednagar not complete. Karnatic.—Rust prevails here and there, especially in Dharwar, but the damage is slight. Crop 11 annas in Belgaum, 9½ annas in Bijapur, and 8 annas in Dharwar. In the Southern Maratha States crop above average, though a certain amount of rust is visible every where.

The report on the prospects of the Wheat Crop in Berar for the month of March 1886 is as follows:—Wheat crop in good condition and nearly reaped. Area under crop quite up to the average, being 808,514 acres. Yield generally from 12 to 14 annas. The total outturn in estimated at 120,000 tons.

ALLEGED CONCEALMENT IN MARINE INSURANCE.

THE charge brought by some Lloyd's underwriters against the Reliance Marine Insurance Co. is a very serious one, and it behoves the directors of the company to give an explicit reply to it. The steamer Sidon, in October last, was on a voyage from Liverpool to Constantinople. When near Corunna she went on to the rocks, and became a total wreck. Incidentally we may remark, that by the accident the Cunard Company lost not only a fine steamer, but, unhappily, also the right to continue the honourable boast in which they have hitherto justly gloried, that they never lost the life of a passenger. On this occasion, unfortunately, some passengers lost their lives. But to return to our subject. The Sidon struck on the evening of the 27th October, but the news did not reach London until the 29th. In the meantime, the Reliance Company telegraphed to their brokers at Lloyd's to effect a reinsurance of the vessel. The order was carried out. When word came that the Sidon was already on the rocks at the time the insurance was effected, the underwriters who had taken the risk made inquiries, and convinced themselves, although they have yet to prove that the Reliance Company knew of the loss when they despatched their order to reinsure. If this were so, the Reliance Company acted very wrongly, and the contract between them and their underwriters was absolutely null and void. An insurance is not void merely because the vessel was actually lost when the insurance was effected, provided neither party knew of the loss at the time the contract was made. Concealment, however, of a material fact known to one only of the two parties vitiates an insurance; and but for this salutary rule the business of insurance would be impossible. Underwriters could not assess risks if the other parties to the contract were allowed to play with loaded dice. Policy and honour alike insist on the enforcement of the rule. "Good faith," says Lord Mansfield, "forbids either party, by concealing what he knows, to draw the other into a bargain, from his ignorance of the fact, and his believing the contrary." The underwriters in this case did not wait until the claim was presented to them for settlement, they at once commenced an action to have the policy cancelled. The Reliance Company at first defended the action, but afterwards offered to surrender the policy on the ground that there appeared to have been some technical withholding of information. With this offer, however, the underwriters are not satisfied, and they decline to accept it. They do not wish it to be thought that they resist payment on technical grounds, and say that if any such exist, it is not upon them they stand. They deliberately charge the company with obtaining the insurance by concealing what they knew of the loss, and when so serious an accusation is made, the directors owe it to themselves and their shareholders to meet the charge face to face.—*Economist.*

THE SILVER QUESTION.

MR. EDWARD SASSOON has written a letter on bi-metallism in the *Morning Post*, in the course of which he says:—

> Those who have studied with interest the altered conditions of the currency problem now agitating many minds should feel indebted to Lord Grey for his excellent and exhaustive letter on "Bi-metallism and 1l Notes." Ideas emanating from such an experienced nobleman must give a desirable fillip to the thorough consideration by the public of the various aspects of this question. The suggestion to issue 1l. notes, based on a proportionate reserve of silver bullion, would be admirable for obvious reasons, were it not for the emasculating proviso that the exchange of such issues for silver should be effected subject to the market value of that metal. It is permissible to inquire whether any banks or body of men would care to saddle themselves with notes that represented no defined medium of exchange, the value of which fluctuated from day to day and hour to hour—oftener violently than otherwise, and hopelessly divested of any prospective recognised exchangeable value. Then, on the occurrence of any commercial panic, and a consequent run on the banks, is it at all within the limits of probability that these mongrel and intrinsically uncertain instruments would avail to ease the prevailing pressure? Would not the adoption of the idea contemplated by Lord Grey amount to this—that while the issue of these silver notes would not affect to any appreciable extent, from their extreme unpopularity, the much-desired alleviation of the strain on the gold supply, in troublous times any reliance on them for banking purposes would prove bitterly illusory, and for fairly large payments a delusion and a snare. Lord Grey, as it appears to me, and I say it with due deference, entirely misapprehends the nature of the scheme bi-metallists wish to promote, and the position which a double standard, fenced round with safeguards and international guarantees, would occupy. He evidently labours under the impression that silver is much more than gold liable to sudden contraction and inflation. This may be; I do not deny the bare fact, but I challenge the application of it to any well-defined and reasonable system of double currency. For, sir, a popular but fallacious belief is about charging the white metal with having increased and multiplied, and the owners of the mines with unearthing their lodes promiscuously, absolutely irrespective of the general existing demand. To demonstrate the absurdity of this charge I need only mention that, though during the earlier periods of 1870 down to 1875 silver ranged at its highest known limits, and down to a recent period comparatively held its own, and consequently every imaginable inducement was offered to an increased output from the mines, it is on record that, bearing in mind its steady absorption in India and the far East and the consumption in art manufactures and other subsidiary uses, only an infinitesimal addition has been made to the visible stocks of silver—viz. 10,000,000l. The stock of silver, coined and uncoined, in 1870, was [illegible]; whereas in 1885 it was computed at [illegible]

MR. GLADSTONE AND HIS FOLLOWERS.

THE *World* writes:—Mr. Gladstone at the last Cabinet Meeting first gave his colleagues an idea of his scheme for dealing with the Irish Question; but it has not yet formally been prepared. I believe that Sir Robert Hamilton, the Irish permanent Under-Secretary is acting as Mr. Gladstone's technical assistant in the matter, and has drawn up a scheme for the transfer of Irish affairs to a Government and Parliament in Dublin. The Irish Under-Secretary is himself a convert to Home Rule, and has had a good deal to do with Lord Spencer's change of opinion. The Cabinet, therefore, are only at the fringe of the Irish Question, and it is consequently impossible to say whether they will yet agree on any plan. It is too soon, however, to talk of differences and resignations, as the members of the Government will not discover, till they come to examine the question in detail, whether there are any irreconcilable differences of opinion among them. Mr. Chamberlain's friends say that he is determined to fight the battle of the Union in the Cabinet; and if he should take that course, his action will cover a multitude of sins. Mr Gladstone is resolved, however, to submit his scheme to Parliament, and the secession of even half a dozen of his colleagues would not daunt him.

The Opposition movement to Home Rule on the Liberal side of the House is being conducted very quietly, and it is difficult to say what will be its strength or ultimate effect. At present it is not desired to assume a threatening attitude towards the Prime Minister. There has, therefore, been no threat of secession, nor is it quite certain that there will be any concerted action against Mr. Gladstone's policy till he places his scheme before Parliament. For the present the malcontents are decided to convey their views to the Prime Minister in an individual form; but he knows, or will soon know, that a considerable body of his supporters disapprove of Home Rule.

The great body, however, of the party will not commit themselves either one way or the other. They are waiting in an attitude of expectation, prepared to swallow whatever Mr. Gladstone may offer them. A general revolt of the party is no longer to be expected. The new members are more flabby in their political fibre than the old. They have been returned, they say, to support Mr. Gladstone, and they interpret this to mean that they must vote for whatever Mr. Gladstone proposes. The Prime Minister, therefore, may propose whatever he pleases so far as the great body of his supporters are concerned; and the fate of his scheme, therefore, really depends on a body of members, variously estimated at from 50 to 100, who still reserve some degree of independence. Unless there is some strong manifestation of public feeling against Mr. Gladstone's plan, I suspect the number of "independence" will tend to diminish rather than enlarge.

VITALITY OF PALM TREES.

IN his German Garden Journal (*Denische Garten Zeitung*) Dr. Wittmack, Professor of Botany at Berlin, gives a most striking instance of the longevity inherent in trunks of palm trees of the genus "Cycas." He says:—"In the large palmery of the renowned seed and nursery establishment of Mr. J. C. Schmidt at Erfurt (Germany), there have existed for the last eight years two trunks of *Cycas media*, having a height of thirteen and sixteen feet respectively, and being, consequently, specimens of such dimensions as were never before brought to Europe. These two trunks, forming a portion of a large cargo brought from Queensland, were, on their arrival in 1878, considered to be quite dead, but, for the sake of curiosity, they were, nevertheless, planted in the ground. Imagine the astonishment of every body concerned at finding that these 'mummies' had suddenly returned to life, their crowns ornamented with wreaths of thick foliage, which is now completely grown and affords a most imposing sight! It is to be hoped that these two scions of the premeval vegetation of an epoch far remote will continue to thrive, with 'stature unbent by age,' and not again relinquish the youthful activity so suddenly displayed, and that a chance may be afforded them for making up for the loss they sustained during the enjoyment of eight years of somnolent beatitude."

JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL—FROM LIFE.

"JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL," says a *Cleveland Leader* writer who says him in Washington, is formed man of medium height, with a big head around well covered with brownish gray hair, which he parts in the middle and combs as carefully to either side as if he were a society belle. He has a remarkably long face, and it is rather rectangular in shape. The most striking feature of it is the silky, iron-gray beard of a curious cut which covers the lower part of it. This beard is bushy, and the moustache has been so trained that it covers Mr. Lowell's upper lip, and jutting out at each side, moves on downward and appears to become a part of the beard. It pushes its way down to the beard and going on extends for two inches below it, each end kissing, as it were, the notch in Mr. Lowell's coat collar. These whiskers of James Russell Lowell are as wavy and curly as though the crimping-irons had been used upon them, and Mr. Lowell is, upon the whole, a not unhandsome man. He has a broad, full high forehead, which rises from his eyes to his hair in the shape of an almost perfect half-moon, and which has four lines of wrinkles running diagonally across it. The eyebrows at the base of this forehead are bushy, and the twinkling eyes which shine out of them are full of the fun which was given to the world in "The Biglow Papers." He was dressed in black, and the coat seemed to fit badly, as though it was made in England. He talked easily in a low, soft tone, gesturing a little, and urging by all means the enactment of an international copyright law.

M. GOUNOD'S VIEWS OF MRS. WELDON.

SPEAKING to an interviewer recently, M. Gounod said: For fifteen years I have been the victim of a persecution I cannot explain. The first time I met Mrs. Georgina Weldon was at the house of my friend, Jules Benedict, with whom I had taken refuge during the siege of Paris. At her urgent invitation I went to Tavistock House, and I cannot remember the time when I said anything against her. She has publicly said that the affair can be arranged, if I will acknowledge I have falsely slandered her. How can I make such a declaration when I have only shown kindness to her? She had my manuscript of 'Polyeucte' in her hands; look at it." And I saw that each page was soiled by criticisms, followed by the name Georgina Weldon. And that was not the only manuscript injured by her; another Mass was equally disfigured.

Showing me an album with the first sketches of "Polyeucte," dated July, 1869, and the last pages September, 1870, M Gounod said:—"Madame Weldon pretends I wrote 'Polyeucte' while at her house in 1871; in reality the work was begun in 1869 and finished in 1870. I began it and finished it in the castle of one of my friends, near Lisieux, where I pass several months each year." While M. Gounod pointed out the dates, clearly written on the manuscript, I read on margin, "The old man promised to give me this manuscript; he had not done it. The old man promised to bring his wife; he has not done it," and other sentences, worse, as signed Georgina Weldon. "What decision," said M. Gounod, "can Mrs. Weldon expect to obtain from the French tribunal? Perhaps she hopes for the execution of the judgment given against me in England. Evidently she has come to Paris, where I have so many friends, to pour upon me her vials of wrath. I am calm and confident, for I know that above human injustice soars divine justice. I do not think of the suit with any fear. All will be in the hands of my lawyer." In saying "good bye," M. Gounod added, "Nothing evil will come to me." Since I last met M. Gounod there has been a great change in his manner as well as in his life. He spends much time in prayer, goes several times each day to church, and kneels on the stone floor, an example of piety. He is very mystical, sad, and solemn.

POLITICAL AGENTS IN INDIA.

THE word Political Agent hardly conveys an adequate idea of the power which many of these functionaries wield in India. He is an officer, either, military or civilian, who is accredited to a native Court which has involuntarily accepted our suzerainty, but is left to govern its own people much in its own way. If the Political Agent is an easy-going man, with an idea that "niggers" are below humanity, he deals exclusively with the political side of his mission, and only takes care to keep the central Government informed of the intrigues the native Rajah, and whether, on the whole, he is well inclined or not towards the English. But if a man of humane sentiments, and anxious to raise the native to a nearer approximation to Europeans, he has ample scope for his energies, though too often he is only occupied in scraping together a fortune as fast as possible, to enjoy when he retires from the service.

A Political Agent may remain for years in obscurity, and suddenly rise to eminence through a war, a famine, a Royal visit, or an insurrection in his neighbourhood. Such was the case with the late Sir Louis Cavagnari; Sir Lepel Griffin has also risen on the tide of the war in Afghanistan, and Sir Richard Temple on that of the famine in Bengal. Mr. Bernard is brought prominently forward by the war in Burmah. So is the Political Agent of Manipur, or Munnipore (both ways of spelling it are used officially), and he was previously heard of in the Naga insurrection of 1879. A Political Agency is a civil appointment, but those who fill it have had to lead armies, and it may often involve a life full of risks, many miles from a European station, and in the midst of an unfriendly population, while the Agent may be obliged to give unpleasant messages to a crafty Oriental despot, who is only deterred through fear of the fate of Thee Baw from settling a troublesome question in a very summary way. A thorough knowledge of several native languages is essential to a first-class Political Agent, and it is often observed that those who master them with the greatest ease come of classical parentage.

The career of the Political Agent of Manipur, lately announced as crossing the Burmese frontier with a motely escort of 50 native infantry and 900 Kukis and Manipuris, to rescue the Europeans who were caught in the Burmese forests when the war broke out, is a typical one. There was an insurrection in the small State of Keonjur some years ago.

and he was sent there as Political Agent to help the boy Rajah's Ministers to keep order. The people of Keonjur consist of severa hostile tribes, among them the leaf-wearing Somangs, who have never invented any other garment than that worn by our first parents. The Santhals, another tribe, had for many ages not permitted their women to wear clothes, as a mark of inferiority to the men. The Political Agent presented 2,000 women with suits of clothes and threatened to imprison their husbands and brothers if they were ever seen to go without them again; he also established four schools at his own cost, and induced the people to let their daughters attend them as well as their boys. At the same time he was superintendent of the keddahs, or Government Elephant Catching Establishment, which is used for capturing and taming wild elephants for military purposes, and he captured more than seventy in one year. Just then the Indian Government was affected with one of the economical movements which periodically seizes it, and suppressed the Political Agency at Keonjur; so it is doubtful whether the more just and humane *régime* which was introduced under their Agent's auspices continued for a day after he left. Manipur is a district surrounded by mountains, about three weeks' journey from Calcutta. It formerly belonged to Burmah, but was taken under our protection after the first Burmese war. No missionary, Anglican, Roman, or Nonconformist, has yet settled there, those who have tried it declaring that it is impossible to live where every ounce of flour has to be brought on men's shoulders over ridges of mountains 8,000 feet above the level of the sea, for the Manipuris only grow enough wheat to offer to their idols. The Naga tribes, who were formerly dependent on Manipur, skirt the district, and are often very troublesome when the yearly Government tax has to be collected. In 1879 they killed the Political Agent of the Naga Hill district, who had gone among them to collect it with an insufficient escort, and emboldened by this success marched in great force on Kohima, the British head-quarters station of the Naga Hill district, where the widow of the murdered Agent and several other European ladies and children, besides nearly 500 British subjects, were closely besieged for a fortnight. The Nagas advanced with such speed that the Europeans had no time to collect food, water, or to communicate with the outer world; but in their distress they sent a message concealed in the ear of a friendly Naga woman through the besieger's lines to the Political Agent at Manipur, "We are starving; we must surrender." It was not the duty of the Political Agent to relieve them; but, as the event proved, if he had stayed till the regular military force could arrive, it would have been too late. Within a day he had borrowed 2,000 Manipuris from the Rajah, among them the Rajah's two sons and his Prime Minister, who were in reality hostages for his own family, and by a forced march over 100 miles in four days, the Political Agent scared the Nagas and relieved Kohima only two hours before it was to have made a humiliating surrender to the savage enemy. This incident shows the great influence that Political Agents can obtain over the native Courts; for the Rajah of Manipur had once been most disaffected towards the British Government, and had made several attempts to posision a previous Political Agent.

There was a grand religious ceremony in Manipur, conducted with the secrecy which is not uncommon in Oriental countries, but the Political Agent had reason to suppose that a human sacrifice had taken place, although assured to the contrary by the Manipuris. He obtained with much difficulty a few drops of the blood used in the sacrifice, and sent it to be examined by an analyst in Calcutta. Indian officials as a rule do not like a worry about this sort of thing, and the answer the over-energetic Political Agent obtained was that it was not possible to tell the blood of one mammal from another!

When the war broke out with Burmah it came as a surprise upon the provincial districts in India. There were ten Europeans working in the Burmese forests on the River Kyerduree, and it was hoped that they would effect their escape through Manipur. The Political Agent was engaged two years before in adjusting the frontier pillars between British and Burmese territory, which had brought him into friendly intercourse with the Governor of Keulat, the chief Burmese official in those parts. On hearing of the declaration of war, he at once wrote to this Governor a friendly warning that if the Europeans in the Burmese forests were hurt, he and his people would pay for it severely. The Governor received the letter but said nothing to the Europeans, though he protected them from the emissaries of the Burmese Government who sent to murder them as soon as the news of the British expedition had reached Mandalay. When tidings of the fall of Mandalay arrived, the Burmese Governor showed the Political Agent's letter to Mr. Morgan, and seven Europeans were saved; but three—Roberts, Allen, and Moncure—were caught on the river by the Burmese emissaries and cruelly murdered. The Political Agent having early intelligence from that part of Burmah, and hearing that the country was swarming with brigands, feared lest the Burmese Governor would not be able to protect the surviving Europeans any longer from the fanaticism of the natives. He accordingly collected together 900 Manipuris and Kukis, severely threatening them if they pillaged on Burmese territory, and with his own escort of 50 native infantry crossed the frontier and reached Keulat on December 26, where he found the Europeans stripped of everything, but still safe and unhurt.

Besides undertaking military expeditions on such errands of mercy, and exercising the functions of a judge and a diplomatist, a Political Agent may act as a physician. and introduce new medicines, and even new surgical operations, into a native State. Manipur is a very unenlightened principality, though its Maharajah enjoys the dignity of a K.C.S.I. Its great men are embalmed in honey, which is extracted from their tombs by itinerant vendors, and carried about for sale. Cholera is an annual visitant in its valleys, and the water produces a complaint easily cured in Europe. but for which no remedy was known in Manipur till the present Political Agent arrived there; and yet a former one had taught the art of photography, though apparently nothing else. But the prospect of a permanent peace, which the annexation of their troublesome neighbours in Burmah seems likely to bring, is already developing the trading and manufacturing instincts of the Manipuris, and just now, under the direction of their Political Agent, they are busily engaged on works of art in brass and silver for the approaching Exhibition at South Kensington.—*Globe.*

SIR CHARLES DILKE.

THE London correspondent of the *Manchester Courier* writes:—I am able to say positively, and on indisputable authority, that the Queen's Proctor has the case of Crawford v. Crawford and Dilke before him, and has required to be furnished with all the documents in the case. Of course he will then have to take the directions of the Attorney-General; and I may say that among the officials of the court there is a strong belief that the intervention will come to nothing, and is not intended to have any result. I may also say that in the same quarters a great deal of surprise is expressed that Mr. Justice Butt did not require the case to be heard by a jury, as it was well known that if it had fallen to Sir James Hannen to try it he would have declined to take it before the court alone.

The London correspondent of the *Leeds Mercury* writes:—I believe that Sir Charles and Lady Dilke are suffering from nervous prostration, and will have to seek rest and a change of scene. They have necessarily undergone a period of intense anxiety and trouble, and unfortunately there does not [illegible] any speedy hope of escape from the emb[illegible]eem position in which Sir Charles finds h[illegible]rrassing said that Mrs. Crawford has al[illegible]imself. It is offer of marriage. [illegible]eady received an

The *Daily News* sa[illegible]s:—Violent and repeated efforts have been [illegible] Mr. Chamberla[illegible] made in some quarters to drag Crawford [illegible]n into correspondence on the case of [illegible] v. Crawford and Dilke. Mr. Chamber[illegible] has, however, resolved to take no part in a controversy raised and maintained either for party purposes or in pursuit of sensation-mongering. Being directly appealed to to join in the controversy, he wrote a letter plainly stating his views of the motives and objects of the evening journal which has principally devoted itself to stirring the muddy pool. This frank letter is not likely to be published, though we believe it was not bound about by any restrictions of privacy. It may, perhaps, be well to state, in contradiction of idle or malignant gossip, that Mr. Chamberlain, like some others who have the most intimate personal acquaintance with Sir Charles Dilke and the fullest knowledge of the circumstances of the case, has never from the first swerved from his conviction of the absolute innocence of the member for Chelsea. As for Charles Dilke, though broken in health and spirits, he declines to follow the advice of some of his friends and seek repose in foreign travel. He will shortly resume his parliamentary duties as a private member.

At the complimentary dinner given by the Chelsea Conservatives to Mr. C. A. Whitmore, the Conservative candidate at the last election, Lord Cadogan, in the course of his speech proposing the toast of the evening, referred to the position of Sir Charles Dilke. He said:—Holding the position he did as chairman of the Conservative party in Chelsea, he was bound to speak out on a question which closely and most deeply affected the honour and reputation of the constituency. If Sir Charles Dilke was indeed innocent of the terrible charges hat had been laid at his door, he (Lord Cadogan) had to make one remark, and he made it with a full sense of the responsibility of the occasion on which he spoke—that if Sir Charles Dilke was innocent his conduct at the trial and his conduct since had not been such as the people of Chelsea had a right to expect from a man of honour and from a gentleman. He would not dwell on the fact that during that trial the character, the future, the entire life of a woman were at stake. They were sometimes told that the age of chivalry was gone. Nor would he dwell on the fact that even the character of Sir Charles Dilke himself was at stake. But he was bound to remember the fact that the man in reference to whom all those dreadful narratives were given and against whom those fearful charges were made, could be content to sit quietlyi n court and listen to them without denial, although he averred that he was innocent, and although the reputation of a woman was being ruined—he could not but remember that this man was a public character and the member for Chelsea. Before the trial Sir Charles Dilke behaved in what appeared to be a sensible and honourable manner. He wrote to his political, association at Chelsea, stating that he was ready to resign his seat if the members wished it; but that full explanation with reference to the scandal would be forthcoming at the proper time. But that information and explanation were not forthcoming at the proper time. It was hard to believe that Sir Charles Dilke could be guilty of the charges made against him; but a man who felt himself to be innocent, when such disgraceful accusations were made against him, had no business to listen to the advice given him not to enter the witness-box, though that advice was given by the most eminent counsel in the profession and by an intimate friend. But what most closely concerned them as inhabitants of Chelsea was that all this had happened to a public man who, he regretted to say, was member of Parliament fer their borough. It was not for them to dictate to their political opponents, but a large number of the people of Chelsea very much regretted the action the Liberal and Radical Association had taken in the matter; and he expressed the feeling of the great majority—nay, of almost the entire bulk—of the constituency when he said that, making every allowance for the legal position taken in regard to Sir Charles Dilke, and acknowledging for the purposes of argument his complete innocence, the conduct of Sir Charles Dilke at the trial and since had been not such as they had a right to expect; and it was notorious that if an election was to take place in the borough at the present time Mr. Whitmore would be returned by a great majority. He would now leave the painful subject, and he was glad to do so, for it had been the occasion of much sorrow and regret to him; and, moreover, it was not agreeable that immediately after coming into existence as a corporote borough Chelsea should be associated with a scandal of such a description.

THE LONDON POLICE.

IT is to a novelist that London is indebted for its first police force properly so called. Henry Fielding, who had been appointed a magistrate of Westminster, for his services in the suppression of the rebellion of 1745, and held his court at Bow-street, succeeded in obtaining the appointment of a body of police officers under the jurisdiction of the magistrate sitting at Bow-street for the time being, who soon proved themselves far superior to the old watchmen. The fame of the Bow-street runners has not even yet quite died out. London, outside the City, which retained its old local self-government, was divided into seven police districts in 1792, three magistrates being assigned to each division. Six years later the Thames police was created. It was not, however, till 30 years afterwards that a police force in any degree adequate to the rapidly-growing wants of the metropolis was established. It was only in 1829 that Mr. Peel, afterwards Sir Robert Peel, succeeded in passing a law by which a constabulary body was created, at once efficient in character, and large enough, in numbers, to protect life and property and maintain order in the metropolis. "The new police," as the force continued to be called long after its institution, was the object of unlimited "chaff" both in and out of print, and the *sobriquets* of Peelers and Bobbies, from the name of the originator, survive as reminiscences to the present time. It was not long, however, before the Londoners found that a real boon had been conferred upon them, and the policeman began to rise towards that position in the public esteem which he so deservedly holds to-day. The Act by which the force was constituted was passed on the 19th of June, 1829, and was called "An Act for improving the police in and near the metropolis." The preamble set forth that offences against property had of late increased in and near the metropolis, that the local establishments of nightly watch and nightly police had been found inadequate to the detection and prevention of crime, both by reason of the frequent unfitness of the individuals employed and by the insufficiency of their number, limited sphere of authority, and want of connection and co-operation one with another. It was, therefore, declared to be expedient "to substitute a new and more efficient system of police in lieu of such establishments of nightly watch and nightly police," within the limits prescribed, and "to constitute an office of police, which, acting under the immediate authority of one of His Majesty's principal Secretaries of State shall direct and control the whole of such new system of police." This, then, was the beginning of the jurisdiction of Scotland-yard, under the supervision of the Home Office. The first Commissioners of Metropolitan Police were Colonel Rowan and Sir Richard Mayne. The latter exercised his rule during the long period of 39 years, that is to say, until his death at the end of 1868. He is still remembered with gratitude by all Londoners who are old enough to appreciate the many and great services which he rendered to the metropolis. Colonel Henderson, who has this week retired from office, was appointed in the following year. He and his predecessor have therefore between them directed the police of London for more than half a century.

The limits of the Metropolitan police jurisdiction were fixed by the Act of 1829 to include all places within 12 miles of Charing-cross, and a schedule was attached to the Act giving the names of the parishes comprised. It was thought desirable in 1839, when a bill was brought in to effect further improvements in the force, to extend the area, and it was enacted that for the future it should take in every place within 15 miles in a direct line of Charing-cross. This area has continued without alteration, and constitutes the district over which the Commissioner now to be appointed will exercise his powers. The Act of 1839 was entitled "An Act for further improving the police in and near the Metropolis." The preamble testified to the value of Peel's Act by setting forth that "the system of police established under the said Act hath been found very efficient." The powers of the police were very considerably enlarged by the new law. Among other matters the Commissioners were directed to inquire into the authority by which fairs were held within the metropolitan district, and to suppress them if the authority proved insufficient. A more important provision, however, was the compulsory closing of public-houses throughout the district until one o'clock on Sundays, except for the supply of refreshments to travellers; the *bona-fide* traveller is the creature of much more recent legislation. The use of dogs as beasts of burden, which had therefore been very common among the London costermongers, was forbidden under a penalty of 40s. for the first offence, and £5 for any following offence. It is, perhaps, worthy of note that the new police Act and penny postage came into operation simultaneously; that is to say, at the beginning of 1840. The latest legislation affecting the Metropolitan Police was the Act of 1856, by which the force was placed under the control of a single Commissioner instead of two. The first annual report of the late Commissioner appeared in 1870, the year after his appointment. It stated that the force numbered a total of 8,883. the population of the district being 3,563,410. The strength of the force is now 13,000, and the population of the district exceeds 5,000,000. To mention these figures is to indicate the vast responsibility attaching to the office which has just become vacant. The Commissionership of the Metropolitan Police is the civil command of a not insignificant realm.—*Globe.*

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS. REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

By Lieut.-Col. [illegible]he Hon. L. H. Bayley, Comdt., B. V. R. C.

Bombay, 24th March, 1886.

The Regiment, including the Mounted Rifles, will parade on Saturday next, the 27th instant, for the annual inspection by the Brigadier-General Commanding the District. Fall in in front of the Gymkhana at 4-30 p.m. Red uniform, with helmets, arms and accoutrements, to be worn. All members who are unable to attend must furnish a medical certificate, or apply for leave. Members are reminded that the capitation grant cannot be drawn for those who are absent without leave from the annual inspection parade.

Members are again reminded that class-firing will cease on the 31st inst, it is therefore requested that all will do their utmost to complete on or before the above date. Those who cannot go to Coorla should attend at Colaba on the following days, viz:—Wednesday 24th, Friday 26th, Monday 29th, Wednesday 31st instant.

There will be a class of instruction for certificates this day, Wednesday, the 24th inst., at 5 30 p.m. As this will be the last before the inspection, it is requested that all candidates will be present.

The following members are granted leave of absence from this date as stated opposite their names:—Lc-Corpl E Critchell, A Company, Vol H S Cope, B Company, Vol D Ellis, C Company, and Vol W Tighe, B Company, 2 months fromthis date.

The Mounted Rifles will parade on the afternoons of Wednesday, the 24th, and Friday, the 26th inst., at 5-30. Riding schools and dismounted drill with carbines and blank ammunition for all members on the mornings of Thursday and Friday, the 25th and 26th inst., at 6-30, and in addition for those not dismissed on the mornings of Wednesday and Friday, the 24th and 26th inst. Members are reminded that the Troop will be inspected on the afternoon of Saturday, the 27th instant.

By order,
H. HODGKINSON, Capt.,
Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India.*)

Mr J W Macnabb is permitted to resign H M's Ben Civil Service, from 26th Mar 1886, or such other date on which he may sail from India.

The services of Surg C P Lukis are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Govt of the N-W P and Oudh.

The services of the Rev A G A Roberts, Chapl of Morar, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of the N-W P and Oudh, from 9th inst.

The services of Mr E McA Moir, Depy Consvr of Forests, 3rd Grade, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of the N-W P and Oudh, from 15th Mar 1886, the date on which his employment in the Jeypore State ceased.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemist and Perfumers everywhere at 3s, 6d. per Bottle. Sold wholesale by Anglo-American-Drug Co., Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

HIRE
OF
PIANOFORTES
FROM Rs. 15 TO Rs. 30.
SPECIAL RATES FOR 6 AND 12 MONTHS.
TUNING AND REPAIRS
OF
PIANOFORTES.

TUNINGS.—This department is in charge of skilled European Tuners who have been specially engaged from England.

CONSIDERABLY REDUCED RATES, when contracted for by the term of six or twelve months, or when two or more Pianofortes are tuned.

Special Rates on application. S. ROSE and Co.

NEW CATLOGUES OF MUSIC, PIANOFORTES, HARMONIUMS, &c., NOW READY, POST-FREE.

S. ROSE & CO., 21, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

CHAMPAGNE.

WE keep in our Godowns shipments from the undermentioned Houses:—

			Net Cash.
*POMMERY and GREN—			
Extra Sec	per case Rs.		6 0
*WACHTER & Co.—			
"Royal Charter," Extra Dry	„	„	58 4
PERINET and FILS—			
Cuvée Réservée, Extra Sec	„	„	56 8
HEIDSIECK & Co.—			
Dry Monopole	„	„	60 0
*"RESERVEE CUVEE"—			
Extra Dry, our own shipping	„	„	53 8
MOET and CHANDON—			
Brut Impérial, very dry	„	„	54 0
Extra Superior	„	„	52 0
White dry Sparkling Sillery	„	„	48 0
FINEST EXTRA DRY—			
For Invalids, per hamper of 24 half-pints	„	„	34 8
*JEAN SIBADEY—			
Carte Blanche	„	„	34 8
*SAUMUR—			
Finest Sparkling, our own shipping	„	„	26 12

Brands marked thus (*) in cases of 2 doz. pints at Rs. 3 per case extra.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY,
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY.

[*ELEVENTH ANNUAL PUBLICATION.*]

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1886.

Printed and published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

The Publication for 1886 contains

PHOTOGRAPHS OF THREE OF THE

PRINCIPAL NATIVE CHIEFS

IN THE

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; WITH POSTAGE Rs. 5-4; ENGLISH PRICE—Ten Shillings.

The "GUIDE" contains a carefully arranged mass of local and general information, corrected to the latest practicable date; the DIRECTORY has been revised and enlarged, and made as correct and trustworthy as possible.

AGENTS IN LONDON:

Messrs. GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill E. C. | Mr. P. S KING, Canada Buildings, King St., Whiteha
Messrs. TRUBNER & Co., Ludgate Hill, City. | Messrs. W. H. SMITH and Co., Strand.

GRAND JEWEL AUCTION,
UNDER INSTRUCTIONS FROM
THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
ON MONDAY, THE 29TH OF MARCH AND FOLLOWING DAYS.
MESSRS. HAMILTON AND CO.
WILL SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION
THE COLLECTION OF JEWELS AND OTHER VALUABLE ARTICLES NOW STORED IN
THE GOVERNMENT TOSHAKHANA.
DIAMONDS, RUBIES, PEARLS, ETC., ETC.
AT THE SAME TIME WILL BE SOLD
A LARGE NUMBER OF RARE AND ANTIQUE JEWELS,
THE PROPERTY OF
AN INDIAN PRINCE,
THE REMAINDER OF THE CELEBRATED MOORSHEDABAD JEWELS
AND NUMEROUS STATE PROPERTIES BY ORDER OF THE ADMINISTRATOR-GENERAL OF BENGAL.
THE RECEIVEROF THE HIGH COURT
THE OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE, ETC., ETC., ETC.

THE ATTENTION OF
PRINCES, NAWABS, RAJAHS, CHIEFS AND OTHER NOBLEMEN,
AND OF
BANKERS, DEALERS IN PRECIOUS-STONES, AND OTHER CAPITALISTS
is drawn to this splendid opportunity for investment.

ORDERS FOR CATALOGUES SHOULD BE REGISTERED AT ONCE.

HAMILTON & CO.,
GOVRNMEENT JEWELLERS CALCUTTA

WINES SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

WE have been APPOINTED SOLE AGENTS in Bombay for the sale of AYALA'S EXTRA QUALITY DRY CHAMPAGNE, the brand which is now used by the principal Military Messes in India.

QUARTS .... Rs. 56-0 per doz.
PINTS .... 29-8 per doz.

PHIPSON & Co.

LIST OF WINES ON APPLICATION.

BEST INVALID PORT.—This wine is carefully selected and guaranteed as of excellent quality and veay highly recommended by medical practitioners for invalids and convalescents. Price Rs. 27 per case of one dozen quarts.

FERNANDES & Co., Chemists, &c., Bombay.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE	Per 1 doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	Rs. 50 0	
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	„ 55 0	Rs 58 0
Cuvee de Choix Champagne	„ 44 0	...
Dry Elite	„ 46 0	„ 48 0
First Quality Dry	„ 38 0	„ 40 0
From Messrs. Deutz and Geldermann Ayen Champagne.		
Goldlack, extra	Rs. 43 0	..
STILL HOCKS. From J. M. Pabstmann, Sohn, Mayence.		
Laubenheimer	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 18 0
Deidesheimer	„ 16 0	„ 19 0
Geisenheimer	„ 17 0	...
Leibfraumilch	„ 21 0	„ 24 0
Steinwein	„ 21 0	...
Hochheimer Berg	„ 25 0	„ 28 0
Rudesheimer	„ 25 0	„ 28 0
Marcobrunner	„ 28 0	„ 31 0
Queen Victoria Berg	„ 34 0	...
From Otto Prumm, Mayence		
Brauneberger	Rs. 15 0	Rs. ...
Liebfraumilch	...	„ 21 0
Berncasteler-Rosenberg	„ 18 0	„ 21 0
Josefhofer	„ 28 0	...
Oberemmeler-Rosenberg	„ 28 0	„ 31 0
Steinberger	„ 28 0	„ 31 0
Scharzhofberger	„ 34 0	„ 37 0
Johannisberger	„ 35 0	„ 38 0
FRENCH WHITE WINES. From A. Dupille, Macau Medoc.		
Sauterne	Rs. 18 0	...
PORTWINES. From J. W. Burmester, Oporto.		
Good old red Port	Rs. 19 0	...
Fine „	„ 22 0	—
Very fine	„ 27 0	—
Most particular reserved old red Port	„ 38 0	—
CLARETS. From A. Hermann and Co., Paris.	Per 1 doz. Qts.	
St. Julien Claret	Rs. 9 0	
From Messrs H. & C. Balaresque, Bordeaux.		
Medoc	„ 10 8	...
Chateau de Frauds	„ 13 0	Rs. 15 0
St. Julien Medoc	„ 14 0	...
Les Canons	„ 16 0	„ 18 0
Chateau Grand Lebrun	„ 18 0	...
Chateau Leoville	„ 19 0	...
Chateau Li Roc St. Estephe	„ 21 0	...
Chateau Lafitte	„ 23 0	...
Chateau Manvesin	„ 27 0	...
From Munzer & Spann.	Qts.	Pts.
St. Estepne	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 14 0
Haut Canon	„ 15 0	„ 17 0
Margaux Medoc	„ 17 0	„ 19 0
Chateau Larose	„ 28 0	...
From A. Dupille, Macau Medoc.		
Listrac Medoc	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 23 0
Cru de Barreyre	„ 16 0	...
CLARETS.—Continued. From J. Roemer & Sohn—Wien.		
Hungarian Claret	Rs. 17 0	...
Chateau Romer	„ 16 0	...
From Franz Scarvasy.		
Carlovits	„ 12 0	„ 14 0
BRANDY	Per 1 doz. qts.	
Gold labels, Gold capsules	Rs. 26 0	
F. Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy	„ 21 0	
Cognac, Fine Chamagne { M. & Saann } Red Bars	„ 24 0	
From A. Doignon Fils and Co.		
Cognac, Gold labels, blue capsules	„ 29 0	
Charles Lervoire very old Brandy***	„ 34 0	
BURGUNDY. From A. Dupille, Macau Medoc		
Volnay	Rs. 21 0	
Chambertin	„ 26 0	
WHISKEY.	Per 1 doz. qts.	
Ben Cruachan's Blend of Finest old Scotch Whiskey	Rs. 20 0	
Thistle Blend Whisky ***	„ 24 0	
BEER.	Per doz. qts.	Per 2 doz. pts.
St. Pauli Beer	Rs. 6 4	„ 0 4
Mainzer Export Beer	„ 5 8	...
Hamburger Export Beer	„ 5 4	...
Pilsener Beer	„ 5 12	„ 3 12
Flower & Son's Ale	„ 4 12	„ 3 0
Romford Light Bitter Beer in Champagne bottles	„ 5 12	...
SUNDRIES.		
Maraschino a case of 25 Pints	Rs. 25 0	..
Vin Marasque „ 24 Bottles	„ 40 0	..
	Per doz. quarts.	per 2 doz. pints.
Finest Kummuel	Rs. 28 0	Rs. ...
Do. Vermouth Superior	„ 19 0	...
Do. do Finest	„ 20 0	...
Swiss condensed milk in bottles	„ 4 0	...
Do. do do tins	„ 5 0	...
Do. Cheese in tins from ... lbs.	19-29	Rs. 0 11

PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.

		Rs. a.
Danish Butter, finest	per ½ lb. tin	0 10
Danish Butter	per 1 lb. tin	1 4
Hams, Danish, finest smoked	per lb.	0 11

From L. Gradler and Hartwig Gatha.	Large tin.	small tin.
Truffel Leberwurst (Truffled Liver Sausages)	Rs. 1 8	Rs. ...
Mettwurst (cooked meat Sausages)	„ 1 6	„ ...
Asparagus	„ 2 8	„ ...
Red Pickled Cabbage Sauerkraut	„ 1 4	„ 0 ...
Cellery	„ 0 14	„ ...
White Cabbage in Butter	„ 0 15	„ 0 10
Cervelatwurst (Brain Sausages)	„ 1 6	„ ...
White Pickled Cabbage in Wine	„ 1 4	„ ...
Red do. do.	„ 1 2	„ 0 12
From Bush, Barnewitz & Co., Wolfenbuttel.	Per Large Tin	Per Small Tin
Asparagus	Rs. 2 8	Rs 1 8
Cellery	...	„ 0 12
French Bean	...	„ 0 9
Young Cut Beans	...	„ 0 9
Smoked Sausages	...	„ 1 8
Small Sausages	...	„ 1 6
Red Pickled Cabbage in Wine	...	„ 1 0
Pease for Soup	...	„ 1 12

TERMS.

Net cash, no discount.

No order for less than a case of wines (provisions excepted) &c., will be executed.

Outstation orders should be accompanied by a remittance or refere ce for payment in Bombay.

Interest charged at the rate of Nine per cent. perannum on all accounts after three months.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart-row.

Bombay, 15th Dec 1885.

NEW LAND THE REVENUE POLICY OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT:

TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER

AT THE

FORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS IN GUJARAT,

BEING

A REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*,

WITH

An Appendix containing the Resolutions of the Bombay Government, dated the 26th March and 25th July, 1884, respectively.

Price, 1 Re.; postage, 1 Anna.

Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart-row.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYN

THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORADYNE, and which is admitted by the profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Cheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and Imitation.

Sole Manufacturer:—J. T. DAVENPORT, Russel-street, Bloomsbury, London.

INSURANCES.

"LION" FIRE INSURANCE CO., Ld.

CAPITAL £1,300,000.

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS of the above Company, and are prepared to take FIRE RISKS on every description of insurable property in Bombay and the Mofussil on the most liberal terms.

F. FISCHER & CO.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY

FIRE LIFE AND MARINE.

CAPITAL—£2,500,000.

FUNDS EXCEED—£1,950,000.

THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and also accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous Rates.

WALLACE & Co., Agents,
4, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, Limited,

IS the FIRST PUBLIC COMPANY established in India to provide Security against Losses arising through dishonesty of persons holding situations of trust, and to obviate the inconvenience and defects of Suretyship by Prite Bondsmen.

The Security of this Association is now generally adopted for European and Native Officer under Government and Public Companies.

Friends and Relations are relieved of the fear of these pecuniary-losses to which persons are exposed who become responsible for the acts of others.

Moderate rates according to the nature of the Employment on the amount of security required.

Premiums periodically reduced.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I. A.,
8, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. Secretary.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

ESTABLISHED IN 1834.

LARGE REDUCTION OF PREMIUM

ON PARTICIPATING POLICIES

6 YEARS IN FORCE.

EQUAL TO 45 PER CENT.

SPECIAL REDUCED RATES upon ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES payable at 50 years or before, at death.

Full particulars upon application to

KING, KING AND Co.,
AGENTS AND SECRETARIES,
BOMBAY.

MUDIE'S

SELECT LIBRARY, LONDON.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST BOOKS.

I. MUDIE'S CLEARANCE CATALOGUE OF SURPLUS BOOKS.
All in perfectly sound second-hand condition.

II. MUDIE'S CATALOGUE OF BOOKS NEWLY AND STRONGLY BOUND.
In Half Roan, Half Persian, or Half Calf.

III. MUDIE'S CATALOGUE OF WORKS BY POPULAR NOVELISTS & OTHERS.
In Sets, all Half Bound, for Public Institutions, &c.

IV. MUDIE'S CATALOGUE OF BOOKS IN ALL SORTS OF ORNAMENTAL BINDINGS.

For Presents, Prizes, and Private Libraries.

ALL LISTS GRATIS AND POST FREE.

MUDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY,
NEW OXFORD-STREET, LONDON.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk.

Sold in ½-lb. Packets, by Grocers, labelled thus:—

JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON.

ALSO MAKERS OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCES.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional, Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 4s 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.

PROPRIETORS,

LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY,

LINCOLN, ENGLAND.

EXPORT AGENTS.

BURGOYNE, BURBIDGES and Co., Coleman-str et London.

NEWBERY and SONS, 37, Newgate-street, London

BA CLAY and SONS, 95, Farringdon-street, London

SANGER and SONS, Oxford-treet, London

And all the London Wholesale Houses.

AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY,

SMITH, STANISTREET and Co.; BATHGATE and Co Calcutta.

AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

TREACHER and Co.; BOLTON an 1 Co.

AGENTS FOR THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY,

BARBIE Co.; DE BEAUX and Co.; SCOTT.

MASCURINE and Co.

AGENT FOR RANGOON.

HE RANGOON MEDICAL HALL.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows:—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	„ 25	Half-yearly	„ 31
Quarterly	„ 13	Quarterly	„ 16
Monthly	„ 5	Monthly	„ 6

TO SUBSCRIBERS—UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	„ 29	Half-yearly	„ 35
Quarterly	„ 16	Quarterly	„ 20
Monthly	„ 6	Monthly	„ 7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

SINGLE COPY .... As. 4.

Price for Back Numbers varies according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—
First insertion .... Rs. 5 0
Second do. .... „ 2 8
Third do. .... „ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions.... 2 As. per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil or smallest type, 12 lines of which mak an inch.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion .... 8 As. per line.
Second do. .... 4 „
Third and succeeding .... 2½ „
In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted, or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings, to the Change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines .... Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line 0-8

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged on at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than one *Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

BOMBAY GAZETTE

BI-WEEKLY EDITION.

TO SUBSCRIBERS

IN BOMBAY.		UP-COUNTRY	
Per Annum	Rs. 12	Per Annum	Rs. 15 0
Half-yearly	„ 6	Half-yearly	„ 7 8
Quarterly	„ 3	Quarterly	„ 3 12

BOMBAY GAZETTE

OVERLAND SUMMARY

Post Free.

Per Annum .... Rs 12
Half-yearly .... „ 6
Quarterly .... „ 3

BOMBAY GAZETTE

WEEKLY BUDGET

Post Free.

Per Annum .... Rs. 12
Half-yearly .... „ 6
Quarterly .... „ 3

ALL CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

NOTICES.

READ BROTHERS, LONDON. THE DOG'S-HEAD BOTTLING.

In The English High Court of Judicature.

THE "BULL DOG'S HEAD" BRAND.

(Bass's Ale & Guinness's Stout.)

READ BROTHERS, of London, request purchasers of their Bottled Ale and Stout to ask for "THE DOG'S HEAD BRAND" because another and totally distinct Bottler uses the figure of a Bull Dog, and thus two bottlings of entirely different character may both be called "BULL DOG."

The original "Bull Dog" mark is the registered property of READ BROTHERS, and their bottling still often goes by that name, but the title of "DOG'S HEAD BRAND" is theirs exclusively and is the only one that is protected by the Injunction of the Lords Justices of England.

SOLE AGENTS IN BOMBAY:
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

GRIMES' TEN GUINEA OUTFIT FOR INDIA. A MARVEL OF CHEAPNESS AND EXCELLENCE

A DINNER SERVICE in best stone China.
A BREAKFAST SERVICE and TEA SERVICE in Porcelain.
A COMPLETE SERVICE OF TABLE GLASS IN finest Crystal, elegant shapes.
(All the above complete for twelve persons.)
A TOILET SERVICE of superior quality.
A handsome DUPLEX TABLE LAMP.
All PACKED COMPLETE in ironbound case.
Orders enclosing remittance to be sent to
T. R. GRIMES & SON, *88, New Bond St., London, W*
Indian & Colonial Outfitter.
ESTABLISHED 1851.

EXTENSIVE SHOW ROOMS FOR LAMPS, TABLE GLASS, CHINA, ELECTRO-PLATE, &c.

"Orders may be sent direct enclosing remittance or through Messrs. William Watson & Co., Bombay; Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co., Madras; Messrs. King Hamilton & Co., Calcutta."

Descriptive Catalogue free.

A BOON TO THOUSANDS!

HEALTH, STRENGTH AND THE VIGOUR OF LIFE RESTORED
BY THE USE OF

UNDER DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE. DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE. REGISTERED.

THE ONLY RELIABLE PREPARATION OF PHOSPHORUS.

This Phosphatic combination is pronounced by the most eminent members of the Medical Profession to be the most efficacious medicine hitherto discovered for the speedy and permanent cure of—

Nervous Prostration, Liver Complaints, Female Complaints, General Debility, Indigestion, Flatulence, Sick Headache, Lassitude, Loss of Energy and Appetite, Mental and Physical Depression, Consumption (in its first Stages only), Nervous Debility in all its Stages, Premature Decline, Nervous Fancies, Eruptions of the Skin, Palpitation of the Heart, Impoverished Blood.

And all morbid conditions of the system arising from whatever cause.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is unequalled for its power in replenishing the vitality of the body, by its supplying all the essential constituents of the blood and nerve substance, and for developing all the powers and functions of the system to the highest degree, therefore, a marvellous medicine for renovating impaired and broken-down constitutions. It quickly improves the functions of assimilation to such a degree that where for years an emaciated, anxious, and semi-vital condition has existed, the Flesh will rapidly increase in quantity and firmness, and the whole system return to a state of robust health.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.

The ONLY medicine of that name granted certificates by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks. Beware of counterfeit Phosphodynes and cheap imitations bearing similar names.

☞ CAUTION.—The indubitable proof of the great value of DR. BRIGHT'S (THE ONLY GENUINE) PHOSPHODYNE is the various worthless Imitations which are being made up with a view to deceive the public. Therefore ask for DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE, and refuse Useless and Possibly Dangerous Substitutes.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is sold in CASES by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the Globe.

Full Directions for use in 16 Languages accompany each case.

WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA.—BOMBAY—Kemp & Co. CALCUTTA—Smith, Stanistreet & Co.; Bathgate & Co.; Scott, Thompson & Co. MADRAS—Barrie & Co. SIMLA & LAHORE—Plomer & Co.; Gillon & Co.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE"

CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER
HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.
OVERWHELMING TESTIMONY ACCOMPANIES EVERY BOTTLE
PROVING THIS TO BE
THE GREATEST MEDICINE EVER DISCOVERED.

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kind, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

It Cures Old Sores
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck
Cures Ulcerated Sore Legs
Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face
Cures Scurvy Sores
Cures Cancerous Ulcers
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases
Cures Glandular Swellings
Clears the Blood from all impure matter
From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS FROM ALL PARTS

Read the following:—

"North-street, Audenshaw (near Manchester), "January 10, 1882.

"It affords me great pleasure to add my testimony to the wonderful effects of your Blood Mixture, which has cured me of a very bad ulcerated foot and ankle. I had four wounds which prevented me following my occupation for four years, during which time I have been in five different infirmaries and under fifteen different doctors. I was at last induced to try your Blood Mixture, and after taking three small bottles I was able to go to work, and by the time I had taken nine or ten bottles I was completely cured. Make whatever use you like of this, for the benefit of other sufferers.—I am, yours respectfully, "JOHN WILLIAMS."

Sold in Bottles 2s. 9d. each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s. each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long standing cases. By ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world.

PROPRIETORS,
THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY,
LINCOLN, ENGLAND.
TRADE MARK. BLOOD MIXTURE.

"IT SAVED MY LIFE."

Extract from letter of C. Fitzgerald, Esq., referring to LAMPLOUGH'S PYRETIC SALINE, which is Effervescing and Tasteless, forming a most Agreeable, Invigorating, and Refreshing Draught.

Drs. Morgan, Turley, Carr, Jackson, and many other medical gentlemen have given unqualified testimony to the importance of the discovery and the immense value of

THIS GREAT REMEDY

vitalising the blood it enables the constitution to resist climatic influences.

It gives instant relief in Thirst, Headache, Sea or Bilious sickness, Feverish Colds, Fevers, Smallpox, Measles and Eruptive or Skin Complaints.

It is an excellent mild aperient, acting generally on the bowels without purging or scouring.

LAMPLOUGH'S PYRETIC SALINE may be obtained of any Chemist or patent medicine dealer, and of H. LAMPLOUGH, 113, Holborn, London, E. C.

IRON WIRE FENCING

SPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR

INDIA AND THE COLONIES.

GEORGE'S PATENT TUBULAR IRON WIRE FENCING.

SPECIALLY DESIGNED FOR ENCLOSING RAILWAYS, ROADS, BUNGALOW GROUNDS, PLANTATIONS, &c.

Awarded Certificate of Merit Calcutta International Exhibition, 1883-84.

LARGELY used by the Indian State and Guaranteed Railways, combines Strength, Lightness, and Low Cost. Any smart native can erect it. Cost of transport per mile of Railway only about 3 annas per mile of Fence. Fencing Posts, Straining Posts, Galvanized Steel, Strand Wire, Galvanized Steel Barb Wire, Wrought Iron Gates of all sizes with Posts, complete, suitable for Railway Level Crossings, Plantations, Bungalow Grounds, &c. A complete Fence with Barb, Strand or Steel Wire, suitable for a plot of ground of any shape or for a length of Road or Railway supplied ready for fixing.

Delivery given at any RAILWAY STATION in India.

R. J. GEORGE & CO., ENGINEERS,
7, Little Queen-street, Westminster—London and Jubbulpore, India.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
WATCH MANUFACTURERS, &c.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

A GOOD WATCH is one of the most remarkable productions of human skill and patience.

WATCH MANUFACTURING being the original branch of our business, in which we have had considerable experience, enables us to render our assistance in aiding our constituents, skilfully to elect the description of a Time-keeper, best adapted to their respective requirements.

Watches are manufactured, and we could sell them in Bombay for 7 or 8 Rupees each, but we prefer to confine ourselves to a thoroughly reliable and honest article, worth the money one spends.

It is always our rule to recommend a purchaser to give the best price he can afford for a watch, he needs a durable and reliable time-keeper. Mofussil purchasers, on informing us the amount they desire to invest, may rest assured that their orders wil receive the same care and attention as if they were themselves present.

From the immense variety of our Watches always kept in stock, we particularly recommend following:—

		Rs.
MARCKS & CO.'S Silver hunting ¾ plate lever Watch, with compensation balance wheel.	...	56
The same Watch in Crystal faced case	...	60
MARCKS & CO.'S Celebrated Campaign Watch of the highest Class	...	35
Do. do. do. Second quality	...	25
Gentlemen's Gold hunting Keyless Watch with Compensation balance wheel.	...	250
Do. do. do. Second quality	...	150
Ladies' Gold hunting Watch of high finish	...	120
Do. do. in Crystal faced Case	...	95

Illustrated Catalogue shewing prices of Cheaper Watches free on application.

WATCH REPAIR DEPARTMENT.—Is under the immediate supervision of our Mr. Marcks and our staff includes several old and experienced workmen, enabling us to guarantee the most carefull treatment and skilful repair of Clock Watches, Minute and other Repeaters, Chronographs, Calendar Watches, Bird Boxes, etc., etc. Ships' Chronometers carefully adjusted and repaired.

MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, OPPOSITE THE CLOCK TOWER.

THE

INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE

FOR MARCH, 1886.

CONTAINING ALL THE

SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES

OF ALL THE

INDIAN RAILWAYS,

WITH

ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS
THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA & ABROAD
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATIONS,
STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES
BULLOCK TRAINS & TRANSIT COMPANIES,
AND THE
ROUTES BETWEEN THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS OF NORTHERN CENTRAL, SOUTHERN, AND WESTERN INDIA.
WITH A NEW COLOURED MAP OF INDIA
SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES.

PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.—*Postage Free.*

Corrected up to the last day of going to press, and published on the 1st of every month at the BOMBAY GAZETTE Office.

☞ The GUIDE for March has been thoroughly revised and systematically arranged, and considerably enlarged, and the attention of travellers is particularly directed to the table of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting-point can spend his time to the best advantage. Short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c., are also given.

This Guide, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good medium for advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply to the Manager "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

GLENLIVET WHISKEY.

REGISTERED TRADE MARK—
"GLENLIVET"

GEORGE and JOHN GORDON SMITH, of THE GLENLIVET DISTILLERY, beg to intimate that GLENLIVET is a district which belongs exclusively to His Grace the Duke of Richmond and Gordon, and that their Distillery was the *first* and is *now* the *only* licensed Distillery in Glenlivet, and they respectfully caution the trade and the public against parties offering other whiskies as "GLENLIVET."

"ANDREW USHER & CO.'S OLD VATTED GLENLIVET WHISKY"

The Registered Trade Mark of Messrs. Andrew Usher & Co., Edinburgh, obtained a GOLD MEDAL and FIRST-CLASS CERTIFICATE at the CALCUTTA EXHIBITION. It is a blend of the above and other Whiskies.

AGENTS IN BOMBAY:
CUTLER PALMER & CO.

MRS. LAKE

HAS the pleasure to announce that she has just received a large and choice selection of

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY,

THE FINEST CREAM AND IVORY SPRIGGED MUSLINS.

The new Tulle Ball Dresses, in the most becoming gaslight colours.
Pearl embroidered piece net for Ball Dresses, with Laces to match.
Jet embroidered piece net for Evening Dresses, with Laces to match.
The most elegant assortment of
LACES.
Lace Flouncings and Piece Laces in a variety of patterns and shades.

Fichus.	Infants' Dresses.	Baby's Hoods and Cloaks
Collars and Cuffs.	Frillings, &c., &c.	
Fans, Handkerchiefs.	Flowers, Feathers.	Ribbons, Gloves.
Corsets, Crinolettes.	Parasols, Gloves, &c.	

Rich Visiting, Dinner, and Evening Dresses, elegantly made under a
FIRST CLASS AND EXPERIENCED DRESS-MAKER.

When Mofussil Orders are unaccompanied by a Remittance, Parcels are sent by Value-Payable Post, or, when practicable, by Rail and Railway Receipts as a V. P. registered letter.

MRS. LAKE,
MAISON DE MODES,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

SCHWEITZER'S COCOATINA.

Anti-Dyspeptic Cocoa or Chocolate Powder.

GUARANTEED PURE SOLUBLE COCOA OF THE FINEST QUALITY, WITHOUT SUGAR OR ADMIXTURE.

COCOATINA is the best Cocoa for INDIA and the COLONIES, *keeping for years in all climates*, being in a concentrated form. Made instantaneously with boiling water, and palatable without milk.

The FACULTY pronounce it the "most nutritious, perfectly digestible beverage for *Breakfast, Luncheon*, or *Supper*;" and invaluable for Invalids and Young Children. Being absolutely "all Cocoa," with the excess of fat extracted, is four times the strength of preparations thickened yet weakened with arrowroot, starch, &c., and in reality cheaper than such mixtures, a teaspoonful to a breakfast cup costing less than one halfpenny.

Celebrated for remarkable Sustaining Properties. Specially adapted for Early Breakfasts.

Adopted as a Medical Comfort in the Royal Navy.

Retailed by Chemists, Grocers, &c., in Air-tight Tins, at 1s. 6d., 3s., 5s. 6d., &c.

WHOLESALE BY THE SOLE PROPRIETORS,
H. SCHWEITZER & Co., 10, Adam Street, Strand, London, W.C.
AND ALL WHOLESALE HOUSES.

"CARLTON" WHISKEY.
ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS OLD

CARLTON WHISKEY. RICHD. MATHEWS & CO'S. TRADE MARK.

GOLD MEDAL,
CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1884.

For Prices apply to CUTLER, PALMER & Co., Agents for India.
Shippers: RICHARD MATHEWS & Co. London.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT

J. v. Liebig. TRADE MARK.

FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK, FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.
Annual Sale, 8,000,000 Jars.

"Is a success and boon for which Nations should feel grateful."—See *Medical Press, Lancet, Brit. Med. Jour., &c.*

To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.

CAUTION.—Genuine ONLY with fac-simile of Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across Label. The title "Baron Liebig" and his photograph having been lately largely used by dealers having no connection with Baron Liebig, the public are hereby informed that the Liebig Company are the only manufacturers who are able to offer the article with Baron Liebig's guarantee of genuineness.

Invaluable for India as an Efficient Tonic in all cases of Weakness.
Keeps good in the hottest Climates, and for any length of time.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT Co., Limited, Fenchurch Avenue, London, England.

S. & H. HARRIS'S
STABLE REQUISITES.

WATERPROOF Harness Composition.	EBONITE WATERPROOF BLACKING, For Boots, Shoes, Harness, and all Black Leather articles.
JET BLACK OIL FOR HARNESS.	POLISHING PASTE For Cleaning Metals.
SADDLE PASTE, (Waterproof.)	POUCH BLACKING, (Waterproof.)

SOLD BY ALL SADDLERS, IRONMONGERS AND STOREKEEPERS.
Manufactory: 57, MANSELL STREET, LONDON, E.

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

THORPE & CO

IN soliciting ORDERS we beg to inform our CONSTITUENTS that this Department is superintended by a First-class London Shirt-Cutter. Gentlemen may rely on a well-fitting Shirt, strongly made, guaranteed to stand the rough usages of Indian washing.

OXFORD-CLOTH SHIRTS
The best Oxford-cloth or Jute, with Collars attached. Per ½ doz, Rs. 30.

CAMBRIC SHIRTS
Pretty designs, Paris manufacture, all fast colours and durable materials, Shirts, Collar attached. Rs. 27 per ½ dozen.

LONG-CLOTH SHIRTS
A capital Shirt for wearing under uniform, or Troopship wear. Shirts per ½ doz. Rs. 20.

OUR BEST WHITE SHIRTS.
Best Long-cloth, with best Linen Fronts and Cuffs, ½ dozen Shirts, Rs. 25.
Best Long-cloth, with best Linen Fronts, Cuffs, and Collar attached. ½ dozen Shirts, Rs. 27.

FLANNEL SHIRTS
A large assortment of best wove Flannels, Silk and Wool, have just arrived, thoroughly shrunk, and especially adapted for wear in India.
Flannel Shirt, each Rs. 8-8; Silk and Wool Shirt, each Rs. 8-8.

CRICKETING SHIRTS
Best white Saxony Flannel, thoroughly shrunk Shirts, Rs. 8-8 each.

SPUN SILK SHIRTS
Delightfully cool, and pleasant to the skin, Rs. 12-8 each.

MADE TO MEASURE OR READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.

Patterns, with our Improved Self-measurement System, on application.

THORPE AND CO.,
SHIRT-MAKERS,
RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP
OF
HYPO-PHOSPHITE OF LIME
FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST.

ALL suffering from CATARRH, CONSUMPTION, OBSTINATE COUGHS or COLDS, and those affected with diseases of the CHEST, LUNGS, and BRONCHIAL TUBES should take

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP OF HYPO-PHOSPHITE OF LIME.

Prescribed by the leading medical authorities in all countries for the last twenty-five years with the greatest success, it continues to retain its reputation where all other medicines have failed.

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP immediately arrests the Cough, and Nightsweats, and the Appetite improves rapidly—a fact soon demonstrated by an increase of weight and healthy appearance.

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP is a rose colour, and is sold in flat, oval bottles, BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

GRIMAULT'S MATICO
CAPSULES AND INJECTION.

Renowned Physicians prescribe GRIMAULT'S MATICO as the most active and at the same time the most inoffensive remedy in the treatment of ACUTE AND CHRONIC DISCHARGES. These CAPSULES, unlike COPAIBA, have not the inconvenience of producing NAUSEA. The Injection is used in recent, and the Capsules in the more chronic cases.

ASTHMA! ASTHMA!
GRIMAULT'S INDIAN CIGARETTES.

ASTHMA, NERVOUS COUGHS, CHRONIC LARYNGITIS HOARSENESS, LOSS OF VOICE, FACIAL NEURALGIA, and INSOMNIA, are rapidly relieved by using these Cigarettes

TO MOTHERS!
GRIMAULT'S WORM BONBONS.

An agreeable vegetable sweetmeat for children; they are guaranteed to expel all kinds of intestinal worms promptly without pain or danger.

GRIMAULT et CIE., PHARMACIENS DE IRE CLASSE, PARIS.

DUSART'S SYRUP & WINE
OF
LACTOPHOSPHATE OF LIME.

They enrich the blood, and strengthen and restore all the vital energies. Phosphate of Lime is the substance most necessary to our existence, and is indispensable for the formation of the bony and muscular system. When the body lacks the proper amount of Phosphate of Lime it gradually wastes away, and as soon as such symptoms are observed Dusart's Syrup (which is the natural restorer) should at once be taken.

DUSART'S SYRUP and WINE of inestimable benefit to CONVALESCENTS, OLD or WEAKLY PEOPLE; and RICKETY CHILDREN find in them the calcareous elements required for the solidification of the bones.

DUSART'S SYRUP and WINE are the best TONIC for LYMPHATIC subjects, and all suffering from DEBILITY, POORNESS of BLOOD and the EXCESSES of YOUTH. DUSART'S SYRUP arrests DIARRHOEA IN CHILDREN, and is well adapted to MOTHERS while SUCKLING and during PREGNANCY.

CHAPOTEAUT'S WINE
OF
PEPSIC-PEPTONE
TONIC, DIGESTIVE, AND NUTRITIVE.

CHAPOTEAUT'S WINE nourishes and sustains the Sick and Convalescent, without fatiguing the stomach by the process of digestion; and is far superior to Beef Teas, Jellies, and Meat Extracts which cannot nourish the body if the digestive organs are weakened.

This delicious Tonic Wine contains active PEPSINE and PEPTONE or "*perfectly digested meat*," ready for immediate assimilation with the blood.

The reconstituent properties of CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPTONE WINE are acknowledged in the London and Paris Hospitals; where it is largely used for all affections of the STOMACH, LIVER, and INTESTINES, and for INDIGESTION, DISTASTE FOR FOOD, ANÆMIA, CONSUMPTION, DIABETES, DYSENTERY, FEVERS; in extreme weakness and exhaustion arising from TUMOURS, CANCEROUS AFFECTIONS, and all wasting diseases, wherever an extra amount of nourishment is required.

CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPSIC-PEPTONE WINE cannot be too highly recommended as a TONIC STIMULANT and RESTORATIVE to the AGED, DELICATE FEMALES, Lymphatic and Subjects children, and to increase the quantity and richness of the milk while suckling.

CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPSINE
275 PEARLS.
(Dialysed Pepsine.)

These Soluble Pearls contain in each, 4 grains of pure (sheep) Pepsine capable of digesting 150 times its weight of meat.

INDIGESTION, WIND ON THE STOMACH, FEELING OF HEAVINESS, SICKNESS, LOSS OF APPETITE AND HEADACHES ARE CURED with the first dose of CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPSINE PEARLS.

CHAPOTEAUT'S MORRHUOL.
The ACTIVE CURATIVE PRINCIPLES extracted from 25 times their weight of
COD-LIVER OIL.

The Paris Medical Tribune h[illegible] atel published the discovery by Mr. Chapoteaut of Morrhuol, the curative and active principles isolated from the oily and indigestible part of Cod Liver Oil.

CHAPOTEAUT'S MORRHUOL is contained in small soluble capsules, each of which represents twenty-five times its weight, or more than a teaspoonful of Cod-Liver Oil.

From the experiments made in the hospitals, it has been proved that MORRHUOL is more efficacious than Cod-Liver Oil, and that BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, NIGHT-SWEATS, PAINS IN THE CHEST, AND CONSUMPTION, yield to its influence; after the first few doses the sleep becomes sound and the appetite returns, which at once indicates an amelioration.

PALE, WEAKLY CHILDREN with NO APPETITE, and those inclined to be RICKETY or afflicted with SCABS, RUNNING SORES ON THE NECK AND FROM THE NOSE AND EARS, and who are continually SLEEPLESS and RESTLESS, find in MORRHUOL the curative and calming properties which these affections require, and an increased appetite and healthy appearance soon prove the truly wonderful effects of this remedy.

P. CHAPOTEAUT, CHEMIST, PARIS.

PELLETIER'S QUININE CAPSULES

Pelletier.

These capsules contain 2 grains each of PURE PELLETIER'S QUININE in its unaltered state; they are soft and unlike other capsules are immediately soluble in the stomach, thus affording prompt relief in INTERMITTENT FEVERS, AGUE, MALARIA, AND FEVERS of a PUTRID or TYPHOID character, NEURALGIA HEADACHES, and RHEUMATISM.

Each capsule bears the name "Pelletier," which is the best guarantee of purity.

KANANGA OF JAPAN.

KANANGA WATER, the most delightfully refreshing toilet Water.

It strengthens and invigorates the skin, and imparts a delicate and elegant fragrance to the body.

KANANGA EXTRACT.—The most fashionable perfume for the handkerchief.

RIGAUD & CO., PERFUMERS, PARIS.

JULIENS
PURGATIVE FRUIT,
A refreshing vegetable laxative
BON-BON.

JULIEN'S FRUIT Purgative is exclusively a vegetable composition, and has the appearance and taste of a delicious Bon-Bon.

It is perfectly harmless, and is the best remedy for

CONSTIPATION,	LIVER COMPLAINTS,
SICK HEADACHES,	DISPEPSIA,
DYSENTERY,	OVERHEATED BLOOD,
GASTRALGIA,	ERUPTIONS,

Its refreshing and purifying qualities are invaluable to persons predisposed to headaches, biliousness, and apoplexy; while it prevents convulsions in children, and is very useful in all infant disorders.

JULIEN, 8, Rue Vivienne, Paris.

MIDY'S SANDAL CAPSULES.

MIDY'S CAPSULES containing 5 drops of pure distilled SANDAL Oil will stop any discharge in 48 hours whatever may have been their colour or abundance without any of the disagreeable after effects of Copaiba and Cubebs.

MIDY PHARMACIEN, PARIS.

All the above may be obtained from
THOMPSON & TAYLOR, KEMP & Co., Ld., TREACHER & Co., Ld., COOPER, MADON & Co., Ld. or any Chemist in Bombay.

Digitized with financial assistance from the
Government of Maharashtra
on 27 June, 2017

DR. DE JONGH'S
KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR

LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE.
THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Thirty Years' Medical Experience to be

The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in
CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

Dr. PROSSER JAMES,
Lecturer on Materia Medica, London Hospital.
"DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL contains the whole of the active ingredients of the remedy, and is easily digested. Hence its value, not only in Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, but in a great number of cases to which the Profession is extending its use."

Dr. SAUNDERS, C.B.,
Late Deputy-Inspector-General Army Hospitals, Superintendent London Medical Mission.
"I have used DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL extensively among the sick poor of St. Giles's, and consider it a valuable remedy, especially in the Wasting Diseases of Children."

Dr. HUNTER SEMPLE,
Physician to the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat and Chest, London.
"I have long been aware of the great reputation enjoyed by the LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL introduced into medical practice by DR. DE JONGH, and have recommended it with the utmost confidence. I have no hesitation in stating my opinion, that it possesses all the qualities of a good and efficient medicine. Its taste is by no means disagreeable, and might even be called pleasant. I have found DR. DE JONGH'S OIL very useful in cases of Chronic Cough, and especially in Laryngeal Disease complicated with Consumption."

Dr. WHITMORE,
Medical Officer of Health, St. Marylebone, London.
"My own somewhat lengthened experience as a Medical Practitioner enables me with confidence to recommend DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL as being more uniform in quality, more certain in its effects, more palatable, and infinitely less likely to disagree with the stomach than the Pale Oil. If I were asked for an explanation of the marked success which for so many years has attended the administration of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL, I should say that it is owing to its extraordinary medicinal, dietetic, and regiminal properties, and which are found to exist in no other medicine that I am acquainted with, in such uniform combination."

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS' Patent Capsule impressed on the top with DR. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures.

WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.

Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

SOLE CONSIGNEES,

ANSAR, HARFORD & Co., 210, High Holborn, London.

PETER MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL was again victorious AT INTERNATIONAL FISHERIES EXHIBITION.

PETER MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL was the ONLY ONE AWARDED TWO GOLD MEDALS.

PETER MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL Dr. Abbotts says:—"MORE BENEFIT THAN THE OTHER KINDS."

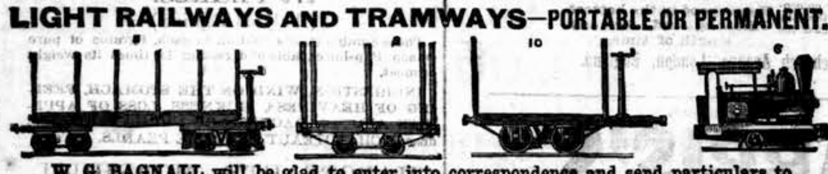
PETER MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL Dr. Lewis A. Sayre writes:—"ALL THAT COULD BE WISHED."

At CHEMISTS, STORES, &c. MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL REGISTERED TRADE MARK. EVERYWHERE.

ONLY in Capsuled Bottles of 8oz. and 16oz.
Offices & Warehouses, Christiania & 43, Snow Hill, London, E.C.

The attention of ENGINEERS, ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS AND HARDWARE MERCHANTS is called to THE CATALOGUE OF MESSRS. STEVEN BROS. & CO.,
35 & 36, Upper Thames Street, London. Works: McDOWALL, STEVEN & Co., Milton Iron Works, Glasgow.
Foundries cover 12 acres, and employ over 1,000 men. Established over 50 years. Have the capacity for turning out about 20,000 tons per annum.
CONTRACTORS to Her Majesty's War, Prisons, and Indian Departments, the Metropolitan Fire Brigade, Corporation of London, Metropolitan Board of Works, Admiralty, London School Board, and principal railway companies.
MANUFACTURERS of Balusters and Newal Bars, plain and enamelled Baths, Bakers' Ovens, Band Stands, Balconies and Porches, Covered Ways and Arcades, plain and ornamental Columns, Cattle, Pig, and Poultry Troughs, Drinking Fountains, Desk and Seat Standards, Dust Bins and Sink Traps, Furnace Fronts, Bars, Pans and Fittings, Garden Chairs, Tables and Rollers, Hot-Water Pipes, Boilers and Connections, Kitchen Ranges, Lavatories and Sinks, Lamp-Posts and Brackets, Ordure and Dry Closets, Panels and Gratings, Hot-Water Valves, Railings and Gates, Rainwater Pipes and Gutters, Ridgings and Crestings, Spiral and Straight Stairs, Shop Fronts and Carriage Awnings, Stoves, Stable and Cow-House Fittings, Socket and Flange Pipes, Tomb Railings and Chains, Verandahs and Conservatories, Window Guards and Standards.
DESIGNS FURNISHED FOR MONUMENTAL, HERALDIC, AND ARTISTIC IRONWORK OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Large Show Rooms in London and Glasgow for Buyers.
Messrs. Steven Bros. & Co. will be happy to arrange for the placing of their Catalogue with Merchants or professional men, upon receipt of a satisfactory home reference as to the applicant's business qualification for same. This condition is necessary as the production of the Catalogue has cost an immense sum.

LIGHT RAILWAYS AND TRAMWAYS—PORTABLE OR PERMANENT.



W. G. BAGNALL will be glad to enter into correspondence and send particulars to
AGENTS FOR NATIVE PRINCES,
MUNICIPAL AUTHORITIES,
ESTATE AND PLANTATION PROPRIETORS,
CONTRACTORS, MERCHANTS,
AND OTHER GENTLEMEN INTERESTED IN THE ABOVE.
MANUFACTURER OF LIGHT RAILWAYS TO H.M. GOVERNMENT.
These Works are now (April, 1885) engaged on pressing orders for the



SUAKIM-BERBER RAILWAY.



W. G. BAGNALL, CASTLE ENGINE WORKS, STAFFORD, ENGLAND.

A HIGH-CLASS ANTI-CORROSIVE
LUBRICANT
("ENGELBERT'S LUBRICATOR"),
For Cylinders, Valves, Shaftings, Bearings, &c.,
LEAVES NO DIRT OR DEPOSIT. CANNOT "GUM" OR CLOG.

Price 3s. 9d. per Gallon.

PATENTEES & SOLE MANUFACTURERS,
ENGELBERT & CO.,
BISHOPSGATE, LONDON.

AGENT—J. B. K. MACBETH, ENGINEER, BOMBAY.

ANDRE'S NEW VENTILATED "TERAI" HAT
EXTRA QUALITY ONLY.
A SOFT DOUBLE HAT FOR GENTLEMEN AND LADIES RESIDING IN TROPICAL CLIMATES, ESPECIALLY SUITED FOR SPORTING, RIDING AND TRAVELLING.



ANDRE & Co., Hatters, 127, New Bond Street, London.
The "TERAI" HAT consists of two soft felt Wide-awakes with ventilated space between the crowns and board brim. Can be worn single or double to suit temperature.
RECOMMENDATIONS from—
HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HON. LORD LYTTON, late Governor-General of India.
HIS EXCELLENCY LORD REAY, Governor of Bombay.
HIS GRACE THE RIGHT HON. THE DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM, late Governor of Madras.
HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HON. SIR W. H. GREGORY, late Governor of Ceylon.
HON. SIR JOHN STRACHEY, K.C.S.I., late Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces.
LIEUT.-GENERAL THE HON. SIR H. RAMSAY, C.B., K.C.S.I., late Commissioner of Kemaoon.
MAJOR-GENERAL SIR R. BIDDULPH, High Commissioner, Cyprus.
And many Ladies of the highest distinction.
CAUTION.—Purchasers must see that the lining bears the stamp "ANDRE & Co., 127, New Bond Street, London, Extra Quality, with the Royal Arms.
SOLD by all the principal Merchants and Traders throughout India, Ceylon, &c.
ANDRE'S SOLA PITH AND FELT SUN HATS FELT AIR-CHAMBER HELMETS, &C.

THE "LOUIS" VELVETEEN



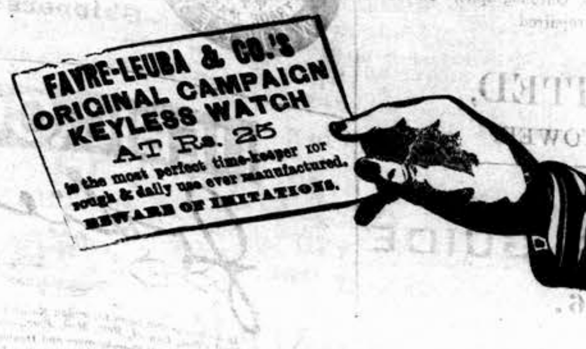


IS
"The favourite and most fashionable Material of the day."
The Wear of every Yard is Guaranteed
By the Manufacturer, and every yard of genuine bears the name
"LOUIS."
The strictest examiner may try every test of touch and sight without discovering that these are other than the Genoa velvets which they so closely resemble, while the peculiar arrangements resulting in the fast woven pile enable them to stand interminable and rough wear, which would ruin real velvets at four times the price. For Costumes and Trimmings it is unequalled, and in fact for all purposes in which Silk Velvet may be used we specially recommend the "LOUIS" VELVETEEN.
"LOUIS" VELVETEEN. FOR HOUSE DECORATIONS & UPHOLSTERY THE "LOUIS" VELVETEEN is most effectual, both on account of its durability and beautiful appearance, and is admirably suited for Curtains, Table Covers, Screens, Sofa Cushions, and for covering Bookshelves, Brackets, &c., &c. For NEEDLEWORK also this Velveteen offers great advantages, as it can be procured in so many shades, and is easy to work upon—soft, rich, velvety, and durable. The "LOUIS" VELVETEEN offers a most useful material for artistic decorating at little cost.
EVERY YARD OF THE GENUINE BEARS THE NAME "LOUIS."
DEPOTS IN ENGLAND:—
2, CAREY LANE, E.C. MANCHESTER: 15, MAJOR STREET.

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE



In consequence of Imitations of THE WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins have to request that Purchasers see that the Label on every bottle bears their Signature thus—
Lea & Perrins
without which no bottle of the original WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE is genuine.
Ask for LEA and PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper. Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.



FIRST ESTABLISHED 1825.
NEAVE'S FOOD
FOR
INFANTS, THE AGED & INVALIDS
THE BEST AND CHEAPEST FARINACEOUS FOOD.
LANCET.—"Carefully prepared and highly nutritious."
BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL.—"Well adapted for Children, Aged People, and Invalids."
IN ONE-POUND 1/- CANISTERS SOLD EVERYWHERE.
WHOLESALE OF THE MANUFACTURERS.
TRADE MARK.
J. R. NEAVE & CO., FORDINGBRIDGE, ENGLAND.

MOËT & CHANDON'S CHAMPAGNES
SPECIALLY SELECTED FOR INDIA.

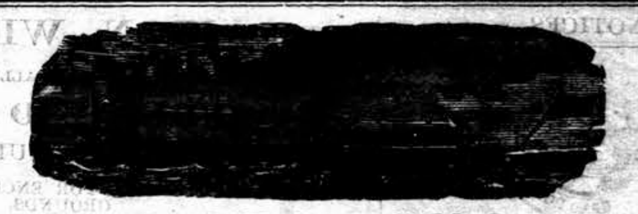
PER DOZEN. CREDIT. Rs. 55. — SPARKLING CHAMPAGNE EXTRA SUPERIOR ★ MOËT & CHANDON ÉPERNAY. — PER DOZEN. CASH. Rs. 52.

AND

PER DOZEN. CREDIT. Rs. 51. — WHITE DRY SPARKLING SILLERY ★ MOËT & CHANDON ÉPERNAY — PER DOZEN. CASH. Rs. 48.

The produce of Messrs. MOËT & CHANDON'S Vineyards of over 2,000 acres in the most renowned districts of Champagne.
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA—CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

BEETHAM'S GLYCERINE-AND-CUCUMBER
For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE. IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER. Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE. It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal! Sold by all Chemists.
Sole Makers M. BEETHAM & SON, Chemists, Cheltenham, England.
BOMBAY.—AGENTS TREACHER & Co.



YARROW'S
SMALL STEAMERS AND STEAM LAUNCHES.
Screw Steamers with speeds ranging up to 26 miles an hour.
Paddle Steamers with draft ranging down to 6 inches of water.
Stern Wheel Steamers with very shallow draft especially suitable for river navigation.
MACHINERY CONSTRUCTED FOR BOATS BUILT ABROAD.
YARROW & CO., POPLAR, LONDON, E.
Builders of the Stern Wheel Steamers used by the British Government for the Nile Expedition.

GOLD MEDAL WHISKY
The Finest WHISKY Scotland Produces
THE FAMED
"C.I.G."
(Registered Trade Mark.)
SPECIAL BLEND — *extra old.*
Sole Proprietor: E. VAUGHAN-JONES, LONDON AND GLASGOW.
Of Wine Merchants in Punjaub, N.-W.P., and throughout India.
Also of the Great Eastern Hotel Co., Calcutta.
C. DAY & Co., Agents, London, also for John Jameson & Son.

ACTON'S "PROTECTOR" KNIFE POLISH. A SILVER SURFACE PRODUCED ... ON CUTLERY ... WEAR FRICTION OR DUST ...
EMERY CLOTH. GLASS PAPER. GENUINE EMERY. BRUNSWICK BLACK.
Acton and Borman, 72, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.
ACTON'S "ROYAL LUSTRE" BLACK LEAD ... WITHOUT WASTE OR DUST ...

DINNEFORD'S
THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.
THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.
DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA — MAGNESIA
Of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.
ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.
AGENTS—TREACHER & Co., Bombay.

ICE-MAKING MACHINERY.
HIGHEST PRIZE AWARDED AT THE CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, AND THE ONLY SUCCESSFUL ICE MACHINES THERE.
TRANSPARENT BLOCK ICE-MAKING MACHINES.
COLD AIR MACHINES.
SNOW MAKING MACHINES.
REFRIGERATING MACHINES FOR COOLING THE AIR IN PUBLIC BUILDINGS, HOSPITALS, BARRACKS, THEATRES, &c.

ICE COMPANIES.
MESSRS. H. J. WEST & CO. are prepared to enter into Contracts with responsible parties for the establishment and starting of ICE FACTORIES in any part of India, such Contracts to include the whole of the Ice Machinery, Engines, Boilers, &c. Free Delivery on the spot. Also Fixing, Starting, and Working the Ice Machinery, in full operation for one month, or longer period. MESSRS. H. J. WEST & CO. in these cases undertake all trouble and risks, and bind themselves to hand over the Plant in complete working order as a going concern.

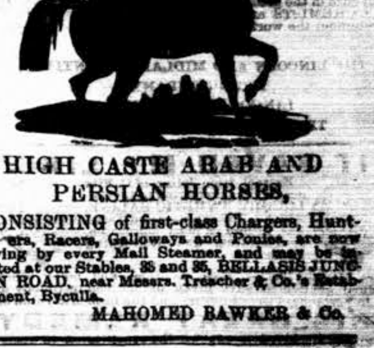
ICE MACHINES FOR INDUSTRIAL PURPOSES.
Machines for making Half Ton of Ice upwards, constantly in hand or in stock. Ice-making offers a Lucrative Investment of Capital and time to Persons of moderate means.

H. J. WEST & CO.,
CONTRACTORS TO H. M. GOVERNMENT,
Stamford Works, 116 & 118, Southwark Bridge Road, London.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S
Pickles, Sauces, Jams, Jellies,
Tart Fruits, Potted Meats.
PURVEYORS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.
Preserved Fish, Soups, Game,
Sausages, Hams, Bacon and Cheese
May be obtained of all Storekeepers throughout India.

ALL GENUINE GOODS ARE LABELLED
CROSSE & BLACKWELL,
PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.
SPECIAL AGENTS FOR
LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER
IS A PURELY VEGETABLE REMEDY For INTERNAL and EXTERNAL Use.
PAIN KILLER has never failed when used according to printed directions inclosing each bottle, and is perfectly safe even in the most inexperienced hands.
PAIN KILLER is a sure cure for Sore Throat, Coughs, Chills, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cramps, Cholera, and all Bowel Complaints.
PAIN KILLER IS THE BEST remedy known for Sea Sickness, Sick Headache, Pain in the Back or Side, Rheumatism, and Neuralgia.
PAIN KILLER is unquestionably the BEST LINIMENT MADE. It brings speedy and permanent relief in all cases of Bruises, Cuts, Sprains, Severe Burns, etc.
PAIN KILLER is the well-tried and trusted friend of the Mechanic, Farmer, Planter, Sailor, and in fact all classes wanting a medicine always at hand, and safe to use internally or externally with certainty of relief.
No family can afford to be without this invaluable remedy in the house. Its price brings it within the reach of all, and it will annually save many times its cost in doctors' bills.
Sold by all druggists.
PERRY DAVIS & SON, Providence, R.I. Proprietors.
GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY.
ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,
No. 9 Pyee Market near Jumma Musjid.



HIGH CASTE ARAB AND PERSIAN HORSES,
CONSISTING of first-class Chargers, Hunters, Racers, Galloways and Ponies, are now arriving by every Mail Steamer, and may be inspected at our Stables, 33 and 35, BELLASIS JUNCTION ROAD, near Messrs. Treacher & Co.'s Establishment, Byculla.
MAHOMED BAWKER & Co.

Printed and Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the Bombay Gazette Steam Press, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.
AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.—PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNANI, ... Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: ...